CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913–19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 269 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
4th Nov.	Syria	6,633
13th "	Kashmir	8,841
20th "	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
27th "	Mongola	8,056
29th "	Merkara †	8,235
4th Dec.	Karkunda	16,118
11th "	Malwa	10,883
18th "	Kalyan	8,987
25th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	China	7,932
8th "	Caledonia	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
18th Nov..	Dunera ..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO ADEN, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
2nd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd "	Bamora ..	Karachi and P. Gulf ports
4th "	Kampara ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder
8th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
9th "	Barala ..	Basrah direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Sparture
Yokohama Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	5th Nov.	14th Nov
Hachi Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kamako Maru	T. Watanabe	26th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. " 700
Second Class .. .. " 600
A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa[illegible] for families.
No berth wil[illegible]rved without a payment of a deposit o.
The Steamer is prov[illegible] wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagkdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800 000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1 050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kote Bhrn	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000 000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 168,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Honghong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Francisco:—
Taiwan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amounts of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 304,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
Head Office:—Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay), and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00 00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Mul'an City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,82,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
RAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NON-VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. S. Vas,
Branch Secretary
LUTCHMI BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Rs. 12,00,0[illegible] 000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,50,72,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,15,021/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Dantkpore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Bangalore, Bukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,50,000
Surplus about	5,00,000
Claims paid about	30,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premium, security, prompt payment, female lives assured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Bhaskarbhai Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Gordhan & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in cash, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout Bombay Presidency—salary and commission against guaranteed business. Apply to
DALAL AND CO.
Secretaries
65 APOLLO STREET.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charny Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 881.

HEALO REGD

SKIN OINTMENT

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Bad Leg,
Eczema,
Bad Breasts,
Abscesses
Boils,
Patches on the Skin,
Chaps,
Rashes
Old Blains,
Erysipelas,
Old Sores,
Wounds,
Skin Irritation,
Scabies,
Scurvy,

Scalds,
Ulcers,
Sore Heads,
Burns,
Cuts,
Proud Flesh,
Rashes,
Barber's Rash,
Poisoned Wounds,
Ring Worms,
Blackheads,
Psoriasis,
Itch,
Sore and Tender Feet.

Prepared from the recipe of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp from scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents :—

Madon, Sons & Co.,

Crawford Market, Bombay.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

TEMBAVATI COTTON ROPES MFG. CO.

BFATS

Tele: ENGI EROPE

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.

All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations

Registered TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK

Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from :—

T. H. Thanawala & Bros.,

7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen

Is a satisfactory and serviceable pen

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt gold nib.

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA :

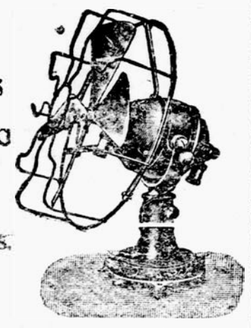
T.H.KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3 Tel. 5483

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES

METALLIC LAMPS

ACCESSORIES.



The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

[illegible] STREET, FORT BOMBAY

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful proportion of increasing virile power and it rectified [illegible] disorders. In fact it makes man [illegible]. This valuable medicine is used [illegible] quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, [illegible] and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (Rs. 10.)

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar (India.)

PARIPAN

LACQUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA :

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A.N.H.

YOUR DRESSING OUTFIT IS INCOMPLETE

Without Our Toilet Goods.

BEST PERFUMERY

HAIR LOTION
FACE POWDERS
BATH SOAPS,
Etc., Etc.,

OUR STOCK IS QUITE COMPLETE TO SUIT THE BEST ADMIRERS.

THE

SHANGHVI STORES

Sandhurs Road, BOMBAY.

PHONE 4401. TELEGRAPH: "VIRWORKS."

4-CYLINDER

LIGHT CARS

Seneca

OWNER'S CAR

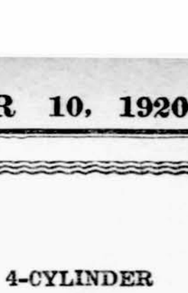
Piedmont

Sole Distributors

THE

Victoria Motor Works & Garage Co.

Girgaum, BOMBAY.



AJAX

Superor Tyres

ROAD KING.

27 H. P. Le Roi Engine—
108" in wheel base
10" in clearance
High efficiency
Comfort in driving
Reliable engine
and Electric
Starter.
Cantilever springs
Yatch streamline
Body
30 by 3½ tyres
25 miles to a
gallon of
Petrol.

Perfect Balanced
Motor 35 H. P.
Very quiet and
free from
Vibration
Car of
Quality,
Economy,
Distinction
&
Comport
Beautiful Bevel
Edge treamline
Body
32 by 3½ Tyres
One-Man top
Carter Carburetter.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

When Doctors Recommend Oxygengas Remember Bombay Surgical Co.

Opp. West-End Cinema, New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

Where you can get OXYGENGAS DAY and NIGHT.

We carry sick-room requisites such as, Bed Pans, Hot water Bottles, Ice Bags, Thermometers Etc., Only of the very best quality.

Our Dispensing Department under a Chemist of 20 years standing.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

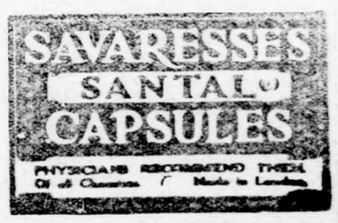
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited

Behind Mumbadevi Post,
BOMBAY, 2.



DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scale consult him at MANILAL MANSION Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

GRAND Opening Ceremony

SALE COMMENCING **28th** October

Only for few days from 8 to 7 (S.T.)

to 20 % reduction even in this time of keen competition

Huge stocks of cooking stoves of various types and all kinds of heating stoves on sale at rockbottom prices.

Don't loose this golden Opportunity of your will re[illegible]t.

Upcountry orders with ¼ advance will be executed at Sale price.

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT

KELEWADI, Opp. Kandawadi,
GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—PUPILS in Latin by a smart and experienced teacher. Apply Box No 1373, Advt Dept, 'Bombay Chronicle,"
6176.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—ASSISTANT WANTED, chiefly retouching. BACKHOUSE and Co., Poona.
6156

WANTED—Intelligent and active COURT CLERK, one thoroughly experienced with general Court work need only apply to Box No. 1351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6074

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of a Black Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stating minimum pay expected and experience to Box 1331, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
9569

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED for a big Indian limited concern, a competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing the native system of Accountancy also. Apply sharp stating salary expected to Box No. 1371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
6164

WANTED—A Hindu GRADUATE as COMPANION for day and night at Ahmedabad. Initial salary Rs. 200 with future prospects. Personal interview required. Applicants should see CHIMANBHAI LALBHAI SHETH, Princess Street, Bhimji Ravji Buildings, 2nd floor, Bombay, on 13th November, 1920, ONLY between 12 and 5. 6150

WANTED—An experienced FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER; Technically trained with efficient knowledge of machine drawing to work as Engineering Superintendent on Rs. 150 per month plus 7½ per cent allowance. Gujarati knowing essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 6183

WANTED—GENTLEMEN of position to represent as SUB-AGENTS, in Principal Cities for well-known makes of Cream Separators and Portable Weighing Machines. Machinery Dealers and Engineers need apply, JUPITER TRADING AGENCY, M. J. Market, Karachi.
6182

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Bardwan Girls' High School, Lahore, starting pay Rs. 130 per month with future prospects and the benefit of provident fund. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary.
6166

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Weaving Master of 20 years' experience, holding excellent qualifications and testimonials Please write to Box No. 1348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6057

WANTED.

WANTED—GREEN'S ECONOMIZER PIPES, write with particulars to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. 5934

WANTED reliable and influential AGENT to sell our Porbunder Stone in Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per month. Security required from fifteen to twenty thousand rupees, either in cash or G. P. Notes. If security is given in cash, 6 per cent. interest wil be given. Apply to THE GUJARAT MINING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Madhav Bag Road, Ahmedabad.
6171

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING, SLIDING and SURFACING LATHE, 24ft. to 32ft. long with box type gap bed complete with all chucks change wheels and overhead driving. Please apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5960

WANTED—PARSEE TENANTS to occupy rooms at a moderate rent in a convenient locality in a newly built house that will be ready by end of February. House fitted with lift, telephone, electric lights and fans if required. Apply sharp to Box No. 1346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
6055

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOX-TERRIER DOGS. For particulars apply to Box No. 1372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
6165

FOR SALE—English MOTOR CYCLE, combination, double cylinder, six H.-P., in sound condition. MANAGER, Phoenix Club, Grant Road.
6178

TO MOTORISTS!—If you want to buy a MOTOR CAR or CYCLE, please call at the Auction Sale on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
6181

FOR SALE—Few secondhand SIZING MACHINES, Beaming and Winding Frames. For prices and particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 6163

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIALS. One 2200 I.H.P. Engine Compound Condensing, one boiler 30'—0" x 7'—0" x 125 lbs., pressure, one combined electric set—nearly new, 125 K W, 230 Volts—by Siemens. Also Blow Room Machinery. Apply:—MAVASHANKER THACKER and Co, 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6109

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CLOCKS and TIME PIECES by Ansonia and other maker at wholesale rates. SUNDERDAS & CO., in Madanpura, Lalchimney Mills, Lamington Road Bombay. 5967

FOR SALE—200 SHARES of Rs. 100 each in R. G. Baldock, Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. Intending buyers may send their offers to Box No. 1289, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 5814

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation.—Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 40 paid-up. Jubbulpore Cement Co., Rs. 100 shares, Rs. 25 paid-up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6165

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities, Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

FOR SALE—Two MOTOR CARS as owner going home. 12 H.P. Standard, 4 seater. Zenith carburettor and Bosch magneto. Just been thoroughly overhauled and at present being painted. Also Ford de Luxe, the smartest 2 seater in Bombay. Apply Box No. 1374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6180

LARGE STOCK of genuine German Goods available Pocket Lamps batteries motors, electric drills, electric fittings accessaries, etc. For prices and particulars apply to:—DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 5965

130 RUPEES. Brand New Fox Portable Typewriter, with travelling cas Complete. Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewrit ten Printing on the Multigraph undertaken. One to ten thousand Copies—all originals Specimen of work post free on application. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

RS. 110 will bring you a BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with the latest self-rising carriage, 2 clr. ribbon, Back spacer, Stencil cutting device. Weight 7 lbs. Why buy a second-hand typewriter when we offer a brand new Fox Typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. It is subject to change without notice. Sole Agents, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
ost 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., Fine	110
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief	110
National Portable, No. 3 with Case	135
.n, Visible, B. Spacer, as new	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, Rs. 160, 9	200
Remington 10, Rs. 200, 11, Dec. Tabs.	210
Yost 20, Brief, Leather Case, Fine	240
nderwood 5, used few days, Elite Type	290
nderwood 3, Brief, 2 Cols., B. Spacer	200
w Underwood Typewriters, all sizes	
Remington 10, Factory Re-built, as new	
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay

TO BE LET.

AVAILABLE newly built Motor Garage, fitted with telephone, well suited as show rooms in Byculla on moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 1345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6054

TO BE LET—Airy large ROOMS for offices; immediate possession. Apply personally to SMETHAM, BYRNE & CO., 18 Churchgate Street.
5885

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6003

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation near Club Road, Byculla, at Agripada Chawl Street, Plot No. 147, Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply to SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. 6081

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS—Valuable PLOT of LAND with complete Buildings, suitable for a Spinning and Weaving Mill, situate in good locality in Bombay to be let either on lease, or for sale. Apply:—MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co., 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6108

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry) Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 3836 5853

TO BE LET—Two FLATS, consisting of Dining, Drawing, 2 Bed rooms and Bath rooms cook house, W. C. and Electric Light, Top floor, "Vasant Building," Opposite G. I. P Parel. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to:—THE GENERAL MANAGER. The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld., Soparibaugh, Parel, Bombay. 6099

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from 10th November, 1920, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease run on the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 1st November 1920. 6023

PLOTS ON LEASE.

LARGE and small pieces of land at Kurla, belonging to the Estate of the Late Mr. A. H. Wadia are to be given on lease for residential and industrial purposes. For particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJI SRAIARJI KARANJIA, Manager, Kurla Estate, Kurla. 5935

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER or SECRETARY for the Lonavla Municipality. Salary Rs. 250-10-300. Qualifications: Graduate in Engineering with Municipal experience. This cancels all previous advertisements for Chief Officer.

M. M. MURZBAN,
President,
Lonavla Municipality.
6026

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Temporary UPPER SUBORDINATES with Irrigation Survey experience for the Hydro Electric Survey, Assam. Applications stating minimum pay required, qualifications, experience, age and home district and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th November, 1920.

B. A. BLENKINSOP,
Officer in Charge,
Hydro Electric Surveys, Assam.
Shillong,
The 29th October, 1920.
6027

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to hold a DINNER of the members of the Elphinstonian Society on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December at the Elphinstone College. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to be present. A portrait of the late Prof. O. V. Muller, the founder of the Society, will be unveiled the same evening. Members intending to attend are requested to communicate with Prof. D. D. KANGA, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay. 6127

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expenses, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India.
5481

FOR SALE.

ONE FIRST CLASS COLIERY Near Railway Siding, working with full machinery in Jharia Field, Bengal. Owner retiring. Purchaser will be greatly profited. Write immediately to Messrs. G. G. SANJANWALA & CO., Chandawadi, Opp. Madhavbag, Near C. P. Tank, Bombay No. 4. 6139

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi. Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1992

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to our notice that S. N. ROW, Proprietor of Carnatic Cotton, Co., of Madras and 18, Parsee Church Street, Calcutta is trying to dispose of or mortgage shares of Ganges Rice Mills, Ltd illegally contrary to the understanding with us that they shall not be disposed of or mortgaged till value of the shares are paid and the hundies given in our favour redeemed. The Public is hereby warned against dealing in shares of the said Company bearing the name Carnatic Cotton Co.; in shares scrips. Due notice has been give to the Company requseting them to refuse registration of the shares, certificate Nos. 214 to 238, 255 to 263, 241 to 254.
6146 B. RAI & Co.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

BEFORE voting for any candidates, the voter has, as stated in the published regulations, to sign the counterfoil side of his voting paper before a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer. Mamlatdars, Sub-Judges Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, Assistant and Additional Judges. Small Cause Court Judges, Judges and Presidency Magistrates are such Gazetted Officers.
2. The Government of India have been asked to allow also Justices of the Peace and all Magistrates. Voters may postpone voting if they so wish for a few days till orders are published.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay Electoral Office.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1920. 6045

TENDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for preparing badges of the President, Chairman Reception Committee members, delegates, etc., of the ensuing Congress at Nagpur. The tenderers should submit their tenders on or before the 15th November, 1920. The tenderers should send the samples and the rates.
Samples of the badges and particulars can be had in the Congress Office Badges R. C. members 2000, Badges for Delegates 10000. All materials should be purely Swadeshi.
Reception Committee Office,
Dhantoli Nagpur.

B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary.
6143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAMNA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Jamna Flour Mills Co., Ltd, will be held at the Bungalow of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji at Dadar on SUNDAY, the 21st day of November 1920, at 9 a.m. to confirm the following resolution which had been passed at the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3rd instant.

"That the Wallace Flour Mills Company be appointed the managing agents of the Jamna Flour Mills Co. Ltd. in place of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. who have resigned their office as the managing agents of the said Company on the same terms and conditions on which the said Messrs Duncan Stratton and Co were appointed the managing agents of the said Company."
Dated this 9th day of November, 1920.
By order of the Board of Directors,
6167 MATHURADAS VISSANJI

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED has been REMOVED to No. 303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, Limited, from the 8th instant.
Bombay, 8th November, 1920.
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
6123

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client, Mr. AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI, on the one hand and HUSSONALLY BADRUDIN PALANPURWALLA and ABDUL HOOSEIN ESUFALLY MAHUVAWALLA on the other hand, and carrying on its business of dealing in immoveable properties under the firm, name and style of A. H. Ahmedally and Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the 8th November, 1920, and the last named two have retired from the said partnership. All the assets of the business including its outstandings belong to and shall be recovered by our said client and all debts and liabilities of the said partnership shall be discharged by him. All persons dealing with the said retiring partners, Hussonally Badrudin Palanpurwalla and Abdul Hoosein Esufally Mahuvawalla, in the name of the partnership or otherwise will do so at their own risk and our abovenamed client will in no way be responsible for the same.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1920.
JENANGIR & SEERVAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Ahmedally Lookmanji.
6170

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BURMA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th November, 1920.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November, 1920.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

INDIAN ENFIELD CABLE CO., LTD.

ORDINARY SHARES.
FIRST CALL OF RS. 2-8 PER SHARE ON 1,42,940 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 9th day of September, 1920, and it was determined that such call should be paid by holders on or before the 30th day of November, 1920, at the registered office of the Company, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, along with the scrip for endorsement. All payments must be made by G. C. Notes, cheques or drafts payable in Calcutta free of charge.

By Order of the Board,
KILBURN & CO;
Managing Agents.
4, Fairlie Ppace, CALCUTTA.
6111.

WANTED.

WANTED for the office of the Financial Department of the Bombay Secretariat. GRADUATE, who has experience of office work. Pay according to qualifications, but will not be less than Rs. 175 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. 6147

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 8th Nov. 1920.
6122

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

have pleasure in announcing to the Motoring Public the opening of their SALES DEPOT on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1920, where

"EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST"

lately imported will be exhibited.

Remember the Address :—

Opposite Empire Theatre, Murzban Road,
BORI BUNDER.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.
(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)
The Notice convening the meeting having been read:—
It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:
That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—
That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—
(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.
(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.
(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by Shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—
The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman.
5790

ENAMELLED IRONWARE, LTD.

ORDINARY SHARES.
FIRST CALL OF RS. 2-8 PER SHARE ON 1,00,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 9th day of September, 1920 and it was determined that such call should be paid by holders on or before the 13th day of November, 1920, at the registered office of the Company 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, along with the scrip for endorsement. All payments must made by G. C. Notes, cheques or drafts payable in Calcutta free of charge.

By Order of the Board
KILBURN & CO.,
Managing Agents
4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
5677

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1922 of the wagons detailed below:—

5'—6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
1200 of type A1 length 21' 0".
800 of type A2 length 24' 6".
200 of type A3 length 27' 7".
5' 6" GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type C1 length 19' 6".
200 of type C2 length 23' 0".
50 of type C3 length 26' 0".
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
100 of type MA1 length 18' 0"
100 of type MA2 length 20' 0"
100 of type MA3 length 21' 6".
METRE GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type MC1 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC2 length 20' 0".
50 of type MC3 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC4 length 20' 0".
The types quoted are those of the I.R.C.A. standard designs.
Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Simla; also copies of the drawings on payment of Re. one per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not
Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed
"Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December 1920.
The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.
6091

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.
Particulars of works to be carried out:—
(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.
Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 20th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920.
5962

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—A GENERAL INSTRUCTOR and GUIDE in Sloyd for the Bombay Municipal Schools. Persons having some special knowledge, training and experience need alone apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1920, stating name, age sex, nationality and caste or creed with copies of testimonials, and the minimum terms required as regards salary, etc.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 5978

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI CROSS ROAD, IN MAHIM AGAR, NEAR THE STANDARD MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Aminabai, wife of Abdul Hamid Makhdum, Abdul Hamid Makhdum and Mahomed Beg Currim Beg, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 16th October, 1901, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned porperty.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 370 and 394, New No. 12408, New Survey No. 1/2956, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3023 (4), Street No. C/488, and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Doongaji Behraji and Dhirshand Behraji, on or towards the West by the property of Bachubai J. Guzder, on or towards the North by public passage, and on or towards the South by Municipal open channel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Grelan Buildings, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET, VAD GADI, MANDVIE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Doongersey Nagji and Bai Premabai, the Executor and Executrix of the Will of Khairaj Nagji, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree dated the 29th day of November, 1919, in Suit No. 3160 of 1919, the following landed property, viz.:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground standing adjoining to each other and now formed into one piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and between De Souza Street and Kumbhar wada 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1293 and 506, New Nos. 7044 and 6156, Old Survey Nos. 908 and 912 and New Survey Nos. 2262 and 286 and in Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1772 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said De Souza Street, partly by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Ramchandra Pandurang, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Second Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Jivabai, on or towards the South by the property of Kathatay Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office on Eldon Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed property at Chaupati Walkeshwar Road advertised to take place on SATURDAY, next by order of the Receiver is POSTPONED until further Notice.

Auction Sale of Unclaimed and intestate properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Sayad Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani,
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th and MONDAY, the 15th November, next at 2 p.m., each day (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Khan's Bungalow, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome made to order, teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized furniture, by Wimbridge, extra large size telescopic dining table in 13 pieces, with leather cover by Evans, Fraser, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, large and small, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, large Brussels carpet, Persian carpet rugs, fancy tiled top teapoys, palm stands, drawing room silk lined suite, Chesterveld silk lined settee, easy chairs and rocking chairs, artistic made large and small cabinets, rich Chinese, porcelain and Doulton vases, solid silverware, fancy mahoganized Louis XV pattern painted glass, folding screens, Queen Ann pattern glass door silver show case, very rich corner mirror back cabinets, fancy artistic made wall Gerondoles, large pier glasses, ebonized and Rose wood cottage piano, by Knake and Rose, mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine iron cradles, cloth and gown presses dress, and wash-hand tables, rich engravings, and oil paintings, electric hall, table and wall lamps, electric ceiling fans, very rich marble figures with pillars, bronze figures with electric lights, ice chest, Singapore cane furniture, wall clocks, garden pots, one grand father's clock, terracota figures, fancy painted glass partitions, marble stools, verandah benches, automatic and canvas purdahs, copper water boilers, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

One 20 H.-P. "Maxwel" Landaulette in very good order.

One 16 H.-P. "Fiat" Landaulette in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON LACES.

On SATURDAY, th e13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Aboo Haji Esmail Rockery and Co.

One case white cotton laces

SAUTURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. EENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Bay Arab Ponny, 14-2.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th November 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Port Trust Transit Shed No. 5 Prince's and Victoria Docks (known as Jetty Sheds) by order of the concerned and on accounts and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Abdool Rehman Shirazi and Son the following goods: landed ex s. s. "ANGLIER."

350 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th November 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Essences; whisky; boot protectors; yarn; velvet pieces; coal tar; trunk; cotton piecegoods; iron chain; steel hoops; China clay; biscuit dry colour; rubber tyre; wheel; lime cream; ties; hose; toilet soap; medicine; art flowers; spelters; confectionery; machinery; lorries; crat , rice; cable; surgical instruments; iron; knives; glassware; matches; oil steel; bars; galvd. corr. sheets; hoop iron; iron pipe; marble tiles; beer; anvils; truss; tins; cigarettes; provisions; toys; porcelain; cheese; iron sheets; wine; Cherry brandy; chemicals etc: 4 cases auto parts.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1920 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

200 bags Gram dall ex Buchuchutto Carnac Bridge Inv 2 R R 45165 of 10-6-20 consigned by Padamsi, Passoo to self.

200 bags wheat forming part of 250 bags booked ex Meerutmandi to Carnac Bridge Inv 40 RR 49456 of 14-5-20 consigned to Messrs. Ralliaraman Lachmandas.

Unclaimed bags of wheat; gram; linseed; gram dall; goowar; rice; ghee empty cooks; iron sheets; piecegoods; twist; woolseeds; coal; cotton; grain sweepings etc etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due to the Railway can be seen at any of the good sheds at Carnac Bridge Station

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

It being Public Holiday on Wednesday the 10th inst. the weekly sale of the surplus stock of the Board of Industries and Munitions at Haji Bunder: Sewree, will take pice on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 12th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder Sewree, the following:—

A large lot of steel Mild Angles 4 x 3 x about 60 tons. Steel Mild Angles 1¼ x 1¼ 3/16 about 38 cwt.; a lot of M. S. odd lengths of different sizes; Manilla Rope; Wheels, axletrees, gun limber; ammuntion waggons knee boots; tin scrap, iron scrap, brass and iron screws, and B. S. & S. S. Electric wire and steel wire.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill house and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 105, 121, 179 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Oart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJI & Co.—(Contd.)

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 ENGINE MACHINE OF DEMI SIZE LITHO.

On SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mugbhat Cross Lane, in the Shri Ram Litho Press, by order of Messrs. Mantri and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dashrath Vithal Pitale the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Keshav Suranker, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1915, and made between Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Suranker of the one part and Mr. Dashrath Vithal Patale of the other part.

One Engine Machine of Demi size Litho of the maker Harrild and Sons, Fleet Works, London, E. C.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
.....
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1920.

CHEAP STATIONARY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	8	0	0
,, ,, 1000 ,,	16	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	12	0	0
,, ,, 16 ozs, 32 ,,	19	0	0
,, Cab Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
,, 3½ ,,	7	0	0
,, 4 ,,	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
,, 12 ,,	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	5	8	0
Bates Numbering Machine	70	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per dos.	4	0	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, dos.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 2lb, dos.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 dos.	12	0	0
Box File Fulscap Size	3	0	0
Mitcheel No. 9, 10, 11	1	12	0

Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking are our specialities.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Frere Road Fort, Next to Caxton P. Works.

Branch Kanta Bldg, Kalbadevi Road *Tel. No.* 4564 BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE OF DIRECT CINEMA

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The 5 Reel remarkable drama

"The Gray Wolf's Ghost."

A dramatization of Bret Harte's story "Maruja."

A romantic play of the great Southwest The story of a strong man who had to face a suspicious world and a treacherous father's past.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC

"Good Night Ladies."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvons

The Cinema Majestic

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

presents

the most magnificent picture of

the year,

A Prince of Bharat

A great Super-Nordisk production

a picture beautiful presenting European fairies in INDIAN DRESS in AN INDIAN DRAMA.

A picture far the people of India and those beyond seas.

Four Shows daily at;

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Extra Shows at 3-30 on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45.
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF

Dr. Richard Rowe

and Company

In the most Laughable and entertaining show ever seen.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator.

MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening.

The Modern Delilah
Mora while in a cataliptic sensation 20 times her own weight

How Gamblers Win
The secrets of cheating at cards completely revealed

POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at the Theatre.

THE GREAT EVENT

Lovers of Serial Photo Novels will rejoice to learn that
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
are at last able to secure for their Patrons at the GLOBE.

A MILLION-DOLLAR SERIAL

The Most Wonderful and Extraordinary Serial Film, that has hitherto been offered to Bombay Cinema-gods—

'SCREAMING SHADOW'
(40,000 feet)

Starring the Internationally famous couple
BEN WILSON
The Strong Man of Adamntine Nerves and
NEVA GERBER
The Charming and Daring Pet of the Millions,

LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING DATE.

This Soul—stirring Wonder—Serial will be screened very shortly at the

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

ON THIS AUSPICIOUS DIWALI DAY

You cannot do better than spend a rollicking, joyful evening at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Turminus.)

Where ART ACORD and MILDRED MOORE are hilariously hounding up the notorious gang of manrauders the

"MOONRIDERS"

The Sixth Week is ll of Punch and Thrills.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Mrs. Joe Martin (the famous Chimpangee) Comedy and a 2-Reel Drama "The Wild Rider."

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at, 3-30, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.

FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS
TO-DAY 2 BIG SHOWS TO-DAY
Grand change of Programme
Matinee 5 p. m. Night show 9-30 p. m.
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.
In their most Cliver and Daring Ariel Act ever Witness
HAJI ALI.
The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, will Swallow live frogs in this Programme.
COL. FILLIS'
Will introduce some of his Clever Trick Ponies.
Mons. Rougal and his wonderful Performing Bears.
NEW HORSE ACTS! NEW ANIMAL ACTS!!
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAYS at 5 p. m.
GRAND MATINEES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Children half price to Matinees only.
Popular prices and Booking at Rose and Co., Fort.
Booked seats should be occupied as early as possible as they cannot in kept open after 5-30 and 10 p. m. respectively.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Time 3, 5, 7, & 9-0p.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS MATINEE A 3 & 5 P.M.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED AN ENTIRELY NEW COPY OF THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION:

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce, 5000 ARTISTS, 500 HORSES, 50 LIONS requisitioned to make up the caste. Produced by the CINES Co. of Rome. 8 Reels!! 2 Hours' Programme!!!

LAST WEEK

MANOHAR STRI SANGIT NATAK Mandali.

(Females will act for male and Female parts.)

Wednesday 10th November, 1920, at ELPHINSTON THEATRE at 9 p. m.
AND
Thursday 11th November, 1920, at ELPHINSTON THEATRE at 3 p. m.

SANGIT BANDHU PREM

Friday 12th November, 1920, at BOMBAY THEATRE at 3 p. m.

SANGIT POONYA PRABHAVA

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
PRESENTS

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR
IN

THE BEGGAR PRINCE

An Unusual Story of a Fisherman who became a Prince and a Prince who became a Beggar.

A Twentieth century romance with all the charm of the old Arabian Nights.

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST

TROTTING THRU TURKEY
A POLLARD COMIC
TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinees on Bank Holidays Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOED.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

In co-memoration of the auspicious Dival Week,

A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME

will be offered to the Petrons of

JOOSUB CINEMA
(Kalbadevi Road)
THE ALGERIAN ACROBATIC COY.,

famouse in Europe now for the First time in Bombay will perform their wonderful Acrobatic Feats and splendid Dancing and hair raising exercises revaling those of Circuses, and then programme includes many other notable events.

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Five Shows To-night : 3-30 (Prize Shows) ; 5-30 (Prize Shows) ; 7 ; 8-45; and 10-15 P. M. (S.T.)

Please Note :—This is a Film of no mean order, It is a hugely costly picture, and one of the sparkling gems that have been offered to our Patrons in the past and are being offered in the present by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers with [illegible]

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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Starring

MARGUERITE CLARK

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Please Note — During this Diwali Week Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS have decided to give in Prize one brand new Bicycle to all their Patrons who come to see this picture, at the Globe. from To-day upto Friday next 12th November.)—both days inclusive. The Patrons will kindly retain the counterpart of their Admission Tickets, which will be duly numbered. The Great Prize will be drawn on Friday, 12th November, in the 7 p.m. Show. The Management will go on carefully collecting the Prize Tickets during all the seven days, and our Patrons are assured that the Drawing will be perfectly bona-fide one. All the Classes at the Globe, except the Two-Anna Class will be entitled to thePrize. The result of the drawing will be declared on Saturday, the 13th November in all the newspapers.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Lahore the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner; night temperature is below the average at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Neemuch and in south Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess at Indore. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat; night temperature is below the average at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at most stations the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Day temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri; night temperature is above normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air clear. The air is drier than usual except at Poona and Belgaum where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Sholapur and in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and at a few stations in south Madras. Trivandrum reports 1.62". Fine clear weather prevails to the north of the latitude of Ratnagiri.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely on the Madras coast and in Malabar and south Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th November 1920.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in south Burma, Mysore and Madras. Mercara reports one inch; Mangalore, and Madura one and a half each.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUDSDAY, THE 9th NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Depart. since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.4	69.9	21			
Do. (4th)	86.0	66.2	32			−0.18
Jask	84.8	74.0	69			−0.19
Muskat						
Do. ( )	—	—	—			
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.4	69.8	48			−0.05
Rawalpindi	86.2	58.0	38			
Lahore	89.8	63.6	66			
Hissar	91.8	57.7	26			−0.27
Ambala	89.8	58.6	51			−0.06
Delhi	86.6	63.6	34			
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	90.7					
Allahabad	89.6					
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad						
Karachi	90.3	65.1				−0.91
Ajmer	86.0	70.0				−0.0
Jaipur	89.6	63.2				
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	94.9	62.5	51			
Dwarka	86.8	...	82			
Veraval	91.4	69.0	49			
Rajkot	95.3	64.2	51			−0.03
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	65.2	46			
Surat	97.2	66.2	49			−0.07
Ahmedabad	97.2	70.5	38			
Deesa	98.0	61.6	41			−0.01
Neemuch	97.7	66.6	38			
Indore	88.0	65.1	72			−0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.0	61.7	57			−5.10
Saugor	88.2	61.5	55			−0.21
Hoshangabad	89.4	63.0	74			−0.13
Khandwa	94.4	65.4	44			−0.19
Akola	96.0	68.5	54			−0.10
Amraoti	92.2	66.0	40			−0.32
Nagpur	91.5	60.4	32			−0.23
Chanda	91.0	62.6	49			−0.46
Raipur	88.0	64.0	45			−0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	74.5	77			−0.25
Ratnagiri	97.7	70.9	78			−0.30
Marmugoa	90.4	77.1	93			−0.12
Karwar	88.2	70.4	95			−0.52
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	53.2	49			−1.30
Ahmednagar	91.4	61.6	56			−0.36
Poona	90.0	58.6	75			−0.58
Sholapur	91.8	73.6	36			−0.69
Bijapur	89.7	63.1	47			−0.42
Belgaum	87.6	60.8	85			−1.01
Aurangabad	91.4	64.8	25			−1.31
Hyderabad (Deccan)	92.2	68.8	32			−0.37
Hyderabad	88.4	71.6	44			
MALABAR & UPCOAST—						
Mangalore						
Calicut	89.2	75.7	87	0.20	1.84	−0.71
Cochin	87.4	76.7	89		1.99	−1.88
Colombo	88.1	76.6	82	0.57	1.42	?
	85.8	76.9	95	0.18	4.18	+0.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam				0.03	0.07	−5.33
Bellary	90.3	75.2	62		0.17	−1.01
Cuddapha	94.8	64.0	43		0.11	−1.81
Madras	92.0	70.8	61		0.80	−4.14
Bangalore	90.8	74.0	78		1.54	+0.00
Coimbatore	93.1	69.8	76	0.18	0.24	−2.71
Trichinopoly	88.8	71.0	97		0.80	−1.09
Negapat.	91.2	75.4	78		4.09	−0.93
	87.0	77.0	77			

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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Correspondence.

ERE A PARSI COLONY IN THE SOUTH SEAS ?

A CONJECTURE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ubiquitous is the Parsi. Since his famous exodus from Persia in the 8th Century, A.D., he has emigrated to whatever places his instinct commercial, benevolent or roving has drifted him to. Naoroji Rustomji Seth was the first Parsi, as a matter of fact, the first Indian, to go to England in 1723 A.D. Australia, Germany and China, Natal and Ceylon, Arabia and Aden, Karachee and Rangoon, Madras and Mecca, and various parts of this country have all claimed him as their denizen in one or other capacity—as an agriculturist, shop-keeper, trader, traveller or settler.

It is in Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels (Vol. IX, London 1811, p. 229) that I have come across a curious passage which seems to point to a probable Colony of the Parsis in the South Seas. It runs thus:—

"At this day the whole plan of the Persian constitution, except the ecclesiastical part of it, which is changed by the introduction of Mahomedanism, is very near the same that it was three thousand years ago; and yet the Parsees, who are the remains of the ancient people of Persia, to whom that constitution belonged, are now reduced to so inconsiderable a remnant, that it is doubted whether there may be ten thousand souls left in Persia of this race. Those that are left, indeed, preserve their primitive customs, and are authentic witnesses of the truths reported of them by the most learned writers. It is, indeed, true, that there is another small colony of these people in the Indies, and it may not be amiss to put the reader in mind of a conjecture, mentioned in Commodore Roggewin's voyage, that some islands, discovered by him in the South Seas, are actually peopled by the relicts of these ancient Persians.

"I had myself an opportunity of conversing for several years with a very sensible physician, who went on that voyage, to whom I was indebted for many of the particulars published therein; and who is dead since they were published. Of this gentleman I very carefully enquired what the reasons were which induced him and his companions to advance that notion, which at first sight is none of the most probable. He told me the causes were chiefly three, First that their complexions, in the sentiments of those who had seen some of the Gubers in Persia, very much resembled them, and were very unlike either the inhabitants of Africa, or of India; for whereas the former are of a black, and the latter of a reddish or iron colour; these were of a light olive, yet their aspects differed absolutely from the Chinese or Tartars. The second cause he assigned, was their worshipping the Sun and Fire; turning towards the east when they prayed, and using a low or whispering voice, all of which are suitable enough to the Gubers, or Gaurs, as the Turks call them. The third was the innocence of their manners, the quiet and peaceable life they led, the pains they took in cultivating their lands, and their great industry in several ingenious manufactures. I shall not take upon me to determine what credit is due to these conjectures, but shall content myself with observing, that they are worth remembering; and considering perhaps, our posterity may have an opportunity by conversing with these people, to enter into them more minutely." Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol. IX, Lon. 1811, p. 229.

Commodore Roggewin's Voyage, referred to in the above excerpt, seems to be a scarce work. It is certainly not in any of the Bombay libraries. Whether it could be traced in Calcutta libraries, I know not. But there is a book "The Voyage of Captain Den Felipe Gonzalez to Rastor Island, 1770-71," by B. G. Corney, 1908 (Hakluyt Soc. publication, Series II, Vol. XIII) in the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society which contains an extract from the official log of one "Mr. Jacob Reggoween" relating to his Discovery of the Easter Island, 1722, (pp. 1-26). These pages make no mention of the conjecture of a Parsi colony in the South Seas, which, according to the above extract, the Commodore has made in his book of Voyage.

The South Sea was the name given to the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475-1517) who discovered it in 1613. The Germans call the Pacific the "Great Ocean." It was Ferdinand Magellan, the celebrated Portuguese navigator (d. 152[illegible]), who gave it the name of the Pacific because when he crossed it, the weather was exceptionally fine.—Yours etc.,

A. B. C.

IS IT FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reading your paper of to-day's date I was deeply grieved to read the treatment given by the Bombay public to Mrs. Annie Besant.

Is it fair that the public should treat a lady who had once been their head in this way? This is not the preaching of The Great Leader Mahatama Gandhi. Those who treated the Old Lady this way cannot be called the followers of the Mahatma. His preaching is non-violence and patience. The services done by Mrs. Annie Besant are not fit to be neglected by the public. It was under her presidentship that the Horn of Swaraj was blown. I hope that next time when she stands forth to preach to the public they will not be rude to her, and will show that they were sorry for what they had done.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. R.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

"THE HOLY LAND"

A JEWISH PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not think you were well advised to have compared the three great religions of the world—Jewish, Christian and Muslim—in the slip shod manner in which you have chosen to do in the leading article headed "The Holy Land" of your issue of the 3rd instant. Your manner of explaining in a "Nut-Shell" great religions on which some of the masterminds of the world have written volumes without exhausting the subject of their enquiry, is to say the least unique.

I personally profess the Jewish religion and I cannot but vehemently resent your description of that religion. Your reference to the Christian religion is also highly unfair. In every religion one will find dictates and dogmas which to our present day mind and culture appear grossly absurd and I feel sure you will find as many such instances in the Mahomedan religion as in the Jewish and Christian religions. It can serve no purpose then to a mind free from the trammels of religious bigotry and fanaticism to compare "religions in a nut-shell" as you put it by picking out seeming absurdities of two to weigh them against a good point of another to which one is particularly inclined.

I may assure you Sir, that I am not a religious bigot. In fact I am inclined towards a liberal interpretation of my religion. I am not even a Zionist—on the contrary I am decidedly an anti-Zionist as far as the territorial aspirations of the present day Zionist movement go. I sincerely believe that any attempt at forming a Jewish State in Palestine must prove a hopeless failure.

I hold in high esteem the Mahomedan religion. I have my genuine sympathies with the Turks in the treatment meted out to them by the Allies. Yet I cannot allow a gross misrepresentation of my religion to pass without a protest.

Mr. Editor, you will be rendering a service, by fostering religious toleration in this country if you depart a little from your views on the comparative study of religions which you wish to inflict upon the Indian public, which is, you must bear in mind, composed of not only Hindus and Mahomedans but also a large number of Jews and Christians many of whom are staunch Indian Nationalists.

In all fairness I expect you to give this letter of mine publication in your columns.—Yours, etc.

DAVID S. ERULKAR.

Bombay, 4th November, 1920

[Our remark, to which Mr. Erulkar takes exception applied only to the ignorant folk of Palestine, and was the result of personal observation. We should like to assure Mr. Erulkar of our friendly feeling towards the Jewish race. There is nothing of the anti-Semite in our composition nor indeed is there in that of, the Turks. We have noticed that the non-Jews who are keen upon a Jewish State in Palestine at present are anti-Semites almost to a man.—Editor "B. C."]

INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read, with heart-felt satisfaction, the proceedings of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held to express sympathy with agonizing Ireland in her terrible ordeal and with the family of their noble, great-hearted and martyred hero, Mr. McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, in their cruel bereavement and I beg humbly and respectfully to suggest to the promoters of the meeting that copies of the proceedings in full should be sent to England, Ireland, Europe and America to the Editors of those papers who feel for unhappy Ireland and who courageously express their views against the unjust and heartless treatment accorded to that patriotic nation. The resolution reflects great credit on the patriotism of India.—Yours, etc.

PRO PATRIA.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every sensible man will look with disfavor on the methods employed by the audience in the Excelsior theatre to break the meeting which was to be addressed by Mrs. Besant. It is true that the people must allow liberty of speech to persons of all shades of opinion and must show discipline and self-control. But in Mrs. Besant's case it seems that she purposely provokes her audiences to noise and hooliganism. She asks Indian people to swallow the insults offered to them by asking them to cooperate with a bureaucracy which has deliberately insulted India by humiliating Indians in the Punjab, under threats of the might of British and even Japanese militarism. If it ever happens in future that the British Flag is insulted, or British honor is assailed, I will request Mrs. Besant to transfer her sphere of activities from India to England and to ask English audiences to swallow the insult offered to them and then she will see whether she is given a patient hearing inspite of her old age and inspite of her past services to the British Empire?—Yours, etc.

T. H. K.

Correspondence Summarized.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPT.—"Justice" calls attention to the great difference in the pay of the Indian and Eurasian officers of the Preventive Department and begs that the Government carefully revises the scale of pay taking into consideration the greatly increased cost of living.

GURUKULA VIDYALAYA.—Mr. R. G. Modi, M.A., Principal of the above Institution which has been doing good work for the last ten years, makes an eloquent appeal for funds.

DISGUESTED informs us that recently one morning he and his party saw bundles of letters floating in the sea at Kennedy Sea Face and would like the Postal Authorities to look into the scandal.

MUNICIPALITY AND TRAMWAY COMPANY.—Mr. B. F. Bharucha wishes to know if the Municipal Corporation, which is supposed to be a people's assembly, has done its duty in applying the "closure" to discussion regarding the above company.

ART AND LIFE.—An Artist hopes that the open letters by "Pharos" which appeared in "The Chronicle" will wake up the Bombay Government to the need of practical encouragement to local Artists.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—I.M.D. wishes the following question to be put to the Viceroy's Council:—"Why has not the Indian Medical Department been treated on the same lines as other Departments and Units of the Army in India, in the matter of increase of pay."

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.—Mr. D. W. Joshi complains and gives proof of the one-sidedness of the A. P. I. in sending out telegrams on Moderate opinions however unimportant and suppressing Nationalist views. He calls on all who champion the liberty of the Press to protest, and see that the A. P. I. works on a broader and more liberal basis.

THE TEACHERS LOT.—"X.Y.Z." informs us that at present the Primary Schoolmaster of the lowest grade gets only Rs. 12 plus Rs. 1 war allowance to begin with and after the service of a lifetime gets only Rs. 15. He is perhaps the only public servant who does not get even temporary and provisional allowance. Such wages are less than those of a barber, washerman and coolie—and are not likely to attract men suitable for the highly important national work of instructing the young.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES AND THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.—"Middle Class Man" while thanking the writer of "A Union of the Middle Classes" wishes to call his attention to the fact that a "Clerks' Union" has been in existence for over two years.

INDORE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—"A Student Well-wisher" with reference to a letter from "Student" asks us to say that the College has never received a grant-in-aid from the Government; (2) it imposes no examination in the Bible; (3) students who are down in their general attendance may add their Bible-class attendance to make up the 75 per cent. None have been held back from the University Examinations for irregular attendance at Bible-class but persistent neglect of that class may be held a breach of College discipline.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Mr. Khan Habib writes that it would have been well if the Government had called attention to the haughty and arrogant attitude of the Advisory Committees in India instead of admonishing students proceeding to England for ignoring them.

SELF-DEFENCE AND NON-COOPERATION.—Mr. S. Kargubikkar, Pleader, writes with reference to the advice of Pandit Motilal Nehru, published in the "Independent," not to proceed against General Dyer and other officers.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—Mr. K. M. Trivedi writes to inform Mr. A. G. Nakhwa that he is wrong in thinking that the Shankaracharya's have not admitted converts to Hinduism and states that in 1905 converts from the villages in the Mahim Taluka were so admitted.

EXPORTS AND NON-COOPERATION.—"B. N. E." protests against the Government resolution to export 4 lakhs of tons of wheat from Karachi, in view of the drought which threatens the country with famine. He appeals to all to take this opportunity for the effective realization of the principle of Non-Cooperation and supports Lala Shankerlal of Delhi who has taken up the cause of preventing the export of wheat while it is needed for the Indian people.

NON-COOPERATION.—Mr. M. F. Bharucha, writes to point out that Mr. Gandhi was not the first to start this idea and gives instances of others who practised it viz., those who had resigned from their posts and from Councils as a protest against measures of which they disapproved, and he concludes that, above all, it is the bureaucracy who initiated a policy of non-cooperation by disregarding the pleadings, prayers and protests of the people.

POSTAL VAGARIES.—Messrs. S. H. Khundmire and Dayaram Mehta both complain of the doings of the Postal Authorities.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.—Mr. D. B. Desai, Nairobi, hopes that now Sir B. Robertson has returned from his mission to the Protectorate he will lose no time in publishing the result of his inquiries so that the Indian public may compare his statements with those of Indians who have already come here to put their case. Our correspondent considers the British policy for E. Africa to be unjust and humiliating to Indians there as preferential rights are given to a handful of European subjects.

At a meeting of the students of Dharwar held on the 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Kamlapur, the following resolution, among others was passed:—

"This meeting extends its hearty and cordial welcome to Colonel and Mrs. Wedgewood on their visit to occur country and unanimously resolves to invite them to kindly visit our town and give us the benefit of their advice."

NATIONAL MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 5.

Numerous applications from students seeking admission in and Professors offering services to the National Moslem University are being received by Maulana Mohamed Ali. Quite a high standard of teaching and self-sacrifice is to be maintained; hence the selection is being delayed. Students who are able to pay their own way are assured of admission into the arts side. The likely monthly charges are estimated to be between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 with possibilities of reduction being always kept in view. Those students on the roll of the Aligarh College whose parents are withholding their allowances under official and other pressure on account of their Non-Cooperation, are being provided by the University with all the necessaries of student life. A number of parents have written congratulating the University authorities on their Islamic action and promising to send at an early date other sons and relations also whom they have withdrawn from cooperating institutions. Some parents and other relations have already visited the University in its new abode and returned thoroughly satisfied. The Principal is inviting other parents and guardians also to pay similar visits.

A DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

Erection of temporary structures for prayers lectures and meals is being planned and contracts are being given. The food is immeasurably superior to the notorious mass service from the college dining hall and is expected to cost less as economy is being daily inculcated and encouraged by example as well as precept. The entire management is in the students' own hands who are electing prayer, kitchen, house accommodation, conservancy, health and establishment committees, the Principal refusing to keep them in leading strings. The central committee of students also deals in the first instance with applications for leave to go home and satisfy relations whose telegrams had in many cases been pouring in. One batch has been given leave and a second batch will be given similar leave, when the first batch returns. Already some have returned before the expiry of their leave after satisfying their parents and some have on second thought themselves declined to go on leave, realizing that those opposed to them who have been and are still freely catering falsehoods to the public press are likely to misrepresent even such absence. Several students who have left on or before the 29th October have returned on hearing of the forcible eviction by police.

QUITE A HAPPY FAMILY.

The strictest discipline is being maintained without punishments, reliance being placed on the development of a scheme of individual and collective responsibility. One student who had gone home without leave backed by terrible anxiety about his people, whom the College authorities' message had completely upset has expressed great repentance and is shortly returning. The Principal takes all his meals with students except when called away on business and offers prayers behind a student Imam. The hundred students in residence form a happy family party and lead the simplest of lives, being content to suffer ungrudgingly unavoidable hardships as the eviction from College premises has entailed and it may safely be said not one would prefer life in the most sumptuous cooperating College to this simple existence.

The numbers are gradually increasing and those who are already in residence are receiving innumerable tokens of popular esteem and affection, not the least prized by far being Mr. C. E. Andrews' message that to-day he really felt sorry he was not an Aligarh boy. He envied them their splendid courage, strong convictions and cheerful discipline. He has offered his services free to the University and would arrange for a time to leave Bolpur in favour of Aligarh if asked.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL.

STUDENTS FORM NON-COOPERATION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.

A meeting of the Islamia High School, Lucknow, was held on the 6th instant at the residence of Shehk Fakrul Hassan Sahib, under the chairmanship of Moulana Ahmad Habib of Nadwai. Many students of the school were present. After several speeches, a Non-Cooperation Committee of school students was formed. A notice will be given to the Trustees of the school on 16th instant for the stoppage of Government aid and disaffiliation from the Allahabad University In case of Non-compliance with the request the students will peacefully withdraw themselves from the school.

ADDRESSES TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KAMALABARI, Nov. 8.

An address was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Adhikar Goswamis of the Auniati Dakhinpat Garamur and Kuruabahi Satras at Kamalabari on the 7th November.

Another address was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by Sri Purnananda Adhikar Goswamy of Bengnasti Satra at Kamalabari on the same day.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to these addresses in suitable terms.

The Shikarpuri Cloth Merchants Association Karachi, have resolved not to celebrate the coming Dewali being in mouring for the late Lokmanya Tilak, dispensing with all festivities, lights and decorations advising other merchants and fellow countrymen to do the same. Volunteers of Shewa Mandli have resolved to educate people to follow its example.

M.C.C. v. S. AUSTRALIA.

A SENSATIONAL DRAW.

TIME SAVES THE SITUATION.

M.C.C. 1st Innings—(for five wkts) .. 512
*** Innings declared.**
South Australia—1st Innings 118
South Australia—2nd Innings 315
(for seven wkts)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 9.

The weather was cloudy and muggy and a stiff wind was blowing when the game between M.C.C., and South Australians entered upon its final stages to-day. The not-outs Pellew (33) and Smith (15) faced the bowling of Howell and Hearne. An early disaster overtook the Australians for with his third ball Howell clean-bowled Smith. (51-1-15). Henry joined Pellew and the score mounted steadily until a double change was made, Wilson and Douglas displacing Howell and Hearne. The change was immediately effective for with his third ball Wilson beat Henry (94-2-17). A brilliant catch by Douglas off his own bowling disposed of Pellew at 107 (107-3-64). The retiring batsman had given a masterly and artistic display a feature of which was his variety of strokes. Eighteen runs later Victor Richardson was out to a magnificent catch by Hobbs off Douglas (125-4-11). Gehrs and Stirling were both clean bowled by Howell at 149. (149-6-0))

With six wickets down for 149 the South Australian prospect were none too bright but when a Richardson and Rendall became associated a great partnership ensued. Despite repeated changes the pair remained together and defied the efforts of the M.C.C., bowlers to dislodge them. The score mounted steadily until at length Rendall played on a ball from Hearne. (315-7-75). At twenty minutes to six a successful appeal was made against the light and the match was left a draw. Scores:—

M. C. C.
First Innings.

Hobbs c Pellew b Smith	48
Russel c and b Smith	156
Hearne c Phillips b Smith	182
Hendren st. Ambler b Smith	79
Makepeace not out	38
Parkin st. Ambler b Smith	0
Extras	9
Total (for five wickets)	512

*Innings declared.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
First Innings.

Pellow, c Parkin b Woolley	0
Smith b Parkin	1
Stirling c Russel b Parkin	0
V. Richardson b Wooley	38
Gehrs b Parkin	0
Henry b Parkin	24
A. Richardson, c Hobbs, b Parkin	7
Rendell, b Parkin	1
Phillips, b Parkin	6
Thurgarland, b Parkin	26
Amber not out	8
Extras	7
Total	118

Second Innings.

Pellew, c and b Douglas	64
Smith b Howell	15
Henry b Wilson	17
Victor Richardson c Hobbs b Douglas	11
Gehrs, b Howell	14
Stirling b Howill	0
A Richardson not out	109
Rendall b Hearne	75
Extras	10
Total (for seven wickets)	315

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Adelaide Nov. 8.—A three day match between the M.C.C. and the South Australians resulted in a draw. The Australians batted first and scored 118 to which the M. C. C. replied with 512 for 5 wickets. In the second innings, Australians made 315 for seven when stumps were drawn owing to bad light.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Presy: Postmaster writes today that with effect from Thursday the 11th inst uninsured parcels will be booked at the Khoja Street, Juma Maajid and Thakurdwar post offices between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30. p.m.

Presy. Postmaster wrtes to say that with effect from Thursday the 11th inst. the Mandvi post office will issue two regular house-to-house deliveries of unregistered correspondence daily at 9-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Letters, are also delivered from the Centres.

HIND MARATHA VOLUNTEER CROPS.

The Corps has been constituted under the presidentship of Mr. Pawar Bar-at-Law, Jeraj, Shet Jagmohandas Vrindavandas, Dr. Sathe, Mr. Anantrao Ekbote, Mr. V. K. Ranade, Mr. Gole and others were present on the occasion. The object of the corps is to awaken amongst the backward classes and the labourers a sense of national feeling, to rouse them to their sense of duty and to render physical help on all occasions of national functions takig place in Bombay.

JAIN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The President of the Jain Sturents Association in a circular to the members of the Managing Committee of the Association says:—

"You will know from my circular dated the 5th. June, 1920 with the signatures underneath which has been printed overleaf, our Managing Committee have decided to wind up our Association".

"I have now to inform you that the General Meeting of our Association will be held in the hall of the Jain Association of India on Sunday the 14th November, 1920 at 7-30 (S.T.) to consider the said resolution and confirm it if the members so desire it. You are requested therefore to make it a poin are requested therefore to make it a point to attend it."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Divali: Hindu New Year's Eve: Banks closed. (All Bombay Post offices working as on Sunday.).
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 3-30 p.m.
Public meeting under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha to be held in Shantaram's Chawl, at 6 a.m., the subject being "Boycott of Councils".

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Divali: Hindu New Year: Samvat 1977.
Divali: Hindu New Year: Samvat, 1977.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports, 3-45 p.m.
S. India Club's "At Home" in ihonour of Hon. Mr. Sarma, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Public Meeting, under the auspices of Y. H. M. Unity Association, Mustan Shah Tank, at 5 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting; Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.
Bombay High Court re-opens.
Public Meeting, under the auspices of Y. H.-M. Unity Association, Mustan Shah Tank, at 5 p.m.

RYL. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail(via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail(via Nagpur) ..	5.00	21.00
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	16.05
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	10.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.0
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	19.00
Gujarat Mail	17.10	9.00
Kathiawar Express	7.45	9.00
Past Fssenger	21.30	7.00

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there

DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH.

Agdulmajed Nahibux, a Mahomedan dock labourer, aged eighteen years, was working along with others in the hold of a vessel at the Alexandra Docks. Bags of linseed were being removed from the hold to another ship by means of a crane and when about six bags were removed a number of bags in the same hold where the men were working, gave way owing to the listing of the vessel. Abdulmajid and another labour were buried under the bags and they were soon extricated but not before Abdulmajid lost his life.

At an inquest held on Abdulmajid's body by the local coroner a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will deliver alecture on "Calcutta Congress & Non-Co-operation" in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane at 6 p.m. (S.T.), today.

"BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS."

A public meeting will be held under the joint aspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee, the Congress Democratic Party and the Swarajya Sabha today at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaon Bombay. Mr. Patel will preside. Among the speakers will be C. V. Vaidya, Dr. Velkar etc;

The "Gazette of India" of November 6 says:—An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Cerificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th February, 1921. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, 1921. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Lok. Tilak's Marble Bust

FOR SALE

Price, Rs. 2,500.

Tilak Memorial Committees wishing to have a genuine bust or statue of him are requested to ask from Mr. Wagh photographs of the same lest they be misled. Lok. gave Mr. Wagh special sittings and on approval of model placed an order for a marble bust with him.

Lok.'s son says the bust is better than any he saw until now. He and Mrs. Besant write "the bust is a speaking likeness of Lokamanya."

Lokamanya's plaster marble and bronze busts and statues of large and small sizes are also being executed by Mr. Wagh.

V. V. WAGH, Sculptor,
Shingne Building, Bombay 4.

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For further particulars please see auction sale column.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BABURAO P.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

K. J. DASTOOR AND S. N. PUNEGAR.—Your letters are too long for publication.

BESAUKENARAYE.—Please read our notice to correspondents.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 10, 1920.

THE ACT OF GOD!

Some years ago England had the choice of two alternatives: either to stand, as she had stood till then, for certain principles, and so support the Russian people in their struggle against tyranny, or to support the Czardom against the aspirations of the Russian people. If she had chosen the former, she would have preserved the confidence of Asia, Islam would have been allowed to develop freely upon modern lines and, we verily believe, the European War would not have taken place; anyhow it is certain that, when the revolution came, as it was bound to come, in Russia, England could then have led it in whatever path she liked. She chose the latter alternative, with the natural consequences. But yet another chance was granted to her. It is conceivable that the rulers of England, seeing the power and splendour of the Czardom, honestly thought its power irresistible, and that the only way for England to survive as a world-Empire was to adhere to it. But it is inconceivable that, when they saw the Czardom overthrown they could still cherish that illusion. Then could be seen the full extent of the disaster which that illusion had produced in Europe and in Asia. The rulers of England had made no allowance in their calculations for the unforeseen event, "the Act of God." It came, and all their plans were made ridiculous. Then was the chance to retrieve all the past blunders. A little sympathetic help to Russia would have won the people at that time. A complete reversal of the Czarist policy towards Turkey would have roused intense enthusiasm in the East. Instead, an impossible demand was made upon the Russian people, that they should go on with the war without transport or munitions; and when the native Russian Soviet system was preferred to parliamentary institutions of a foreign kind, England and her Allies gave help to every enemy of Russia. As for the East, she still adhered to the policy which she had adopted in the first place at the instance of the Czardom. Having made no allowance in their calculations for the Act of God, her statesmen had regarded the destruction of the Turkish Empire as a thing decreed, and had bound themselves by a number of secret agreements with other Powers besides Russia. And these dishonourable secret compacts were preferred to open pledges.

To-day we witness the result of all this subtlety. A danger, which need never have existed, has been thus created, and we have the Bolshevik bogey robbing English statesmen, and particularly Anglo-Indian statesmen, of their sleep at nights. We do not wish to minimise the danger. It is real and imminent. We merely wish to state our fixed opinion that it is a danger entirely of England's making; a danger which she could avert at any moment by an act of justice towards Asia. It is no use to go telling people that Bolshevism is mere anarchy, which is the reverse of true; that Bolsheviks have women in common (whereas they executed the leaders of the small group of anarchists who tried to introduce that practice in a country town); that they are bloodthirsty ruffians, and so forth. Orientals are perfectly aware of what is acceptable and unacceptable to them in Russian Bolshevism as displayed till now in practice. The Soviet, system is merely the old Asiatic system of self-government in modern garb; there is nothing diabolical or inhuman about that. But the Dictatorship of the Proletariate is another matter altogether. It is a temporary measure for the period of revolution, in order to secure the fruits of revolution to the class that made it, and there has been no attempt to force it on another people. Still the horrors perpetrated in its name have been sufficient, as reported, to make the Dictat rship of the Proletariate synonymous with Bolshevism in the minds of Orientals, to whom it is in general abhorrent. Bolshevism is not beloved in Asia, but England is hated for the reasons which we have already given; and Bolshevism, as the enemy of England, can count upon innumerable adherents. Lenin is reported to have said the other day that Communist Russia would soon have the whole world at her feet. If Lenin were the only force in Russia, or if his mind and will were those of Russia at this moment we, speaking philosophically, should not regard his forecast as involving any grievous danger to the world at large. Lenin is a great thinker, and as the result of practical experience in the last three years has mellowed to a Socialist of a benignant type. But the routine of Government and the perpetual state of war have brought into existence a Bolshevik machine which is too strong for Lenin, or will pretty surely prove too strong when conflict comes; and that machine is very largely run by Czarist experts who, outraged in their patriotism by the Allied attacks on Russia, and perceiving a chance of reviving the old Pan-Slavonic movement for world-conquest on a grander scale, have temporarily made common cause with the Bolsheviks. It is a curious and interesting fact that the very "experts" who whispered into English ears the policy of setting up the Sherif of Mecca as an anti-Caliph, of dividing up the Turkish Empire and so forth, are now exploiting the disasters consequent upon that policy for the purpose of raising a Jihad against England. It is difficult to believe that those men can have undergone a "change of heart" so earnest and complete as to have turned them into harbingers of universal brotherhood. Their aim is Pan-Slavonic penetration, or in other words Russian Imperialism of a kind but little different from that of Czarist days.

Thus the Bolsheviks as a whole are not animated by purely disinterested love of Orientals when they speak of rescuing Islam and Asia from the yoke of foreign capitalists, any more than Orientals are animated by devotion to the Moscow Government or its ideals when they desire such liberation even though it be with Russian help. It is a mere conjunction of power with opportunity, of the desire for vengeance on the part of a great Power with a burning grievance in the hearts of millions of Asiatics. Remove the grievance and the opportunity is gone, the power for vengeance also gone, and the desire made impotent. The Bolshevik propaganda could not reach India if it were not for the Islamic agitation. The discontent of Muslims runs a fuse through Central Asia to the Frontier Tribes. Revise the Turkish Treaty in accordance with Lloyd George's pledge to India; allow the Arab provinces their right of self-determination; give India full self-government immediately; and Lenin's words will be an empty boast.

THE DEFENCE OF ISLAM.

The Central Khilafat Committee has published an English translation by Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, M.A., LL.B., of the address of Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad to the Bengal Khilafat Conference. It is a complete and eloquent statement of the legal—i.e., religious—position of Muslims towards the Khilafat, including all the texts and sayings of the Prophet bearing on the point; and refutes the ignorant pronouncements which have from time to time been made by non-Muslims for propagandist purposes. The Coran and the Holy Prophet are authorities sufficient to confute the so-called "expert on Islam," supposing that this learned work should ever reach him. The speech of Maulana Abul-Kalam was made before a Muslim audience, and it is suited to the mind of such an audience. It also loyally informs the Government of India, which takes cognisance of all such speeches, of the attitude which Muslims must perforce assume in certain circumstances. But its publication in an English form suggests an aim at the mentality of English readers. With Europeans, who know nothing of the spirit of Islam, it is not a question of whether Muslims are bound or not, to object to the destruction of Islamic temporal power, but of whether Islamic temporal power is worth preserving from their (utilitarian) point of view. Islam is backward, they declare. It is an enemy to progress, being hidebound in tradition. The glamour of a certian picturesqueness and the prestige of temporal power alone sustain it. Destroy its temporal power, and it will die out gradually. We have heard that theory propounded more than once by persons who were not devoid of all humanity. The Government of India would, no doubt, appreciate the weight of Maulana's arguments, but the Government of India did not make the Turkish Treaty. On the kind of English people who applaud that treaty this book, we fear, would have the opposite effect to that intended. They would say: It is exactly as we thought. These people are bound up in their traditions; they have got to do this thing and that thing because somebody said something ten or twelve or thirteen hundred years ago. They and their religion are quite out of date in the twentieth century. Look at Christianity upon the other hand: what progress! what adaptability to circumstances! Look at our dreadnoughts and our poisoned gas! Behold how easily we change opinions and break promises! The Muslims have to overcome that self-complacency by demonstrating the unquestionable truth, that Islam is more progressive than Christianity. Its guiding rules are not static but dynamic. Its discipline and its traditions are but the fixed channel for a flood of energy directed towards human progress, the most tremendous energy the world has ever known. Alone they have no value whatsoever. All the progress that mankind could ever make could flow within that channel easily. The Muslims have to show to their opponents that the Coran is the most modern of all books so far as human progress and human welfare are concerned, that in it alone are to be found clearly stated the natural (i.e. Divine) laws which govern our collective efforts; that the Prophet was no mere fanatical conqueror, as some imagine, but the greatest practical lawgiver in history; that he did not seek to make all men adopt his form of worship, but in the case of Jews and Christians merely said, in substance, "You believe in the one God? Then come into the one Theocracy and do right. Let us agree to differ about unessentials and so end a strife which is disgraceful between servants of the One God." They have to show that Islam in the past has actually produced a state of society worthy to be called the Kingdom of God on earth. Jesus brought guidance to individual humanity Muhammad brought the same guidance for collective humanity. Islam is essential religion; that is to say, it is the essence of all religions. Education is enjoined on every Muslim male and female. The Prophet said: "Seek knowledge even though it be only to be found in China"—i.e. even though you have to give up everything else to attain it, and even though it be the knowledge of a "pagan" race; "the ink of the scholar is more holy than the blood of the martyr"; "an hour's contemplation and study of God's creation is worth a year of devotion", and many other Sayings to the same effect. Islam is not for Muslims only, but for all the world. Allah, the Lord of the Heavens and the Earth, has no favourites. The same natural (i. e. Divine) laws—Islam does not acknowledge any difference between natural and divine, as Christians do—apply to everyone. It is mentioned in the Coran as a foolish error of some sectaries that they believe that they alone are eligible for God's favour, and the answer comes, "Nay, but whosoever turns his face towards God while doing good, his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

All this, and infinitely more than this, the Muslims have to show their oppenents. What will their opponents say? They will say: How then have you become a backward people, hidebound in tradition? Alas, it is true that for three centuries the Muslim peoples have produced no bright example for the world, except the splendid heroism of the Turks, and that was not religious in the European meaning of the word. The Muslim Empire has been much at war, expending human energy in that way, and in the intervals of war the people have been far too happy in their faith to make exertions. Islam makes happy peoples, and happy peoples are an object of attack to the unhappy. The warfare of Islam has been defensive. The Prophet did not receive leave to fight till after he and his people had become the object of an armed attack which aimed at their extermination. Islam, all Muslims must admit, is incomplete, and partly through the fault of Muslims. The Prophet's message was of peace and tolerance. It was angrily refused by Christians of those days who sought to exterminate the new religion, thus starting that tradition of antagonism which has lasted until now. But millions of Christians at the present day would hear that message gladly. Islam has really never had its chance till now, and Muslims were just waking to their duty and their opportunity; the time of lethargy was past, the first enthusiasm had returned, and everyone was working eagerly in order to produce a great example of Islamic progress in the Turkish realm, when disaster on disaster came upon them from the hand of Europe; and the Muslim Empire was destroyed, as we behold it now. Islam has benefits for all the world, but they can never be imparted without the free development of Muslim progress, and that can never be beneath the yoke of a non-Muslim Power. The Musulmans must have their head free or they cannot breathe; and their free head must be on friendly terms with Europe unless their progress is to be checked and distorted, as it has been heretofore, by cruel war.

A plea on some such lines would be intelligible, we think, even to Mr. Lloyd George.

Notes of the Day.

"The Times" on Indian Viceroyalty.

Reuter cables that "The Times" in the course of a leader strongly supports the suggestion of General Sir Herbert Lawrence, K.C.B. being the next Viceroy of India. The Printing House Square oracle, which was only recently known to make and unmake Governments in England, seems to think that anybody from a London County Councillor to a mediocre anthropologist or student of history is good enough to be Viceroy of India, so long as he can be made to say "Ditto" to the India Office. India, at her present juncture of grave constitutional changes with her people fully awakened to political self-consciousness and ready to make any sacrifice to gain independence, wants a Viceroy of large and sympathetic views, able to cut through all the trammels of bureaucratic traditions, which have been congealing the normal flow of India's national aspirations. A statesman of pronounced views, in sympathy with the goal of the progressive modernists of India, is required to check high-handed action by the self-appointed lease-holders of the country. From all that we know of General Sir Herbert Lawrence, who is 59, he had a fairly distinguished military career and was the recipient of many military honours both English and foreign. His latest appointment has been that of Chief of Staff at the Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force. An unadulterated soldier, without any diplomatic training far less any experience of civil administration, which is most complex in a country like India, should be the last person for Indian viceroyalty. But "The Times" has its whims and caprices and would advocate the cause of anybody, so long as he can sit on the doormat of Downing Street.

Peace or War in the East?

The plea made by the Constantinople Government for the postponement of the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres because such ratification at the present time would wreck the chances of negotiation with the Turkish patriots, is no mere subterfuge, but a very serious warning at this crisis of affairs. The news from Moscow, of famine and disorder, may mislead the Allied Governments, as such news has done before, into supposing that the Bolsheviks are finished. It is just at such a moment that the power of Moscow is most to be feared; for some great cry to rouse enthusiasm in the tired public, some hope of drawing foodstuff from another country, is a manifest necessity. And the alliance with the Turkish patriots offers a chance not only of reviving Russian hopes, but also of fulfilling the old dreams of the Pan-Slavists, which still persist among the people side by side with Bolshevism. A war to Russianise the East (to some extent) under the pretext of destroying British influence in all Asia would appeal to every Russian, even to the few who still oppose the Bolshevist regime. And the only chance that we can see of preventing such a war is by complete revision of the Turkish Treaty. Instead of that, the Allied Governments are urging on the Porte the ratification of that Treaty. What are we to think? If the Government of India stands in any sense for India, and is not merely an agent of the English Government in London which persistently ignores the state of Indian feeling on this subject, it will give the mandarins of Downing Street a wigging at this juncture.

For India's Sake.

The news that the task of forming a provisional Government in Mesopotamia has been entrusted to "His Highness the Naqib, guardian of the shrine of the Revered and Famous Saint Abdul Cadir Jhilani", in a message from Simla, is interesting. The choice of the Naqib, his elevation to the rank of Highness (which is perhaps only a mistranslation of his Turkish dignity) and the honorific epithets applied to Sid'na Abdul Cadir suggest that the whole move is a bid for Indian rather than Mesopotamian sympathy. In Baghdad, Mosul and Basra there are strong progressive parties, formerly affiliated to the Committee of Union and Progress, including men who have at any rate some slight knowledge as well as experience of the routine work of self-government on modern lines. It is from these men that any mandatory Power desiring to set up an efficient Provisional Government in Mesopotamia would have chosen its personnel. "His Highness the Naqib" may call upon them for his Council, though we seriously doubt it; but there is no doubt that if the people of Baghdad had been allowed themselves to choose their representatives, no religious leader, who was not also a political leader, and associated with the thought of Muslim progress, would have stood a chance in the election.

The Persian Case.

Even in Persia, where England is the firm ally of the Government and its protector, there is a strong element in sympathy, with the designs of Communist Russia. Why? The reason is essentially the same as that which causes discontent with British rule or British interference in other countries of the East viz., that such rule or intervention is invariably exercised upon behalf of the reactionary sections of the population. The idea prevailing throughout Asia at the present day is that England is opposed to Oriental progress in precisely the same manner and degree in which Czarist Russia was of old opposed to it. And the Anglo-Persian Agreement did not weaken that idea, for it was made with the Shah's entourage without reference to the Mejliss, just as if Persia had not had her revolution, and had not been a democratic country for some years; and the said agreement was without a time-limit—a thing till then unknown in international law! The progressive Persians naturally thought that they were being thrown back to the despotism, and that England would absorb their country at her leisure. Now, when all the mischief has been done, and the progressives, by dint of agitation have become irreconcilable opponents of the Agreement, the said agreement is to be submitted to the Mejliss! Somewhere in the British Foreign Office there must lurk an ass.

Daghestan.

We have heard a great deal of the Republic of Azerbaijan lately, perhaps because the Baku oil-wells are within its territory; but nothing of the smaller republic of Daghestan and the Northern Caucasus, inhabited by that heroic race of mountaineers who, for sixty years, alone held back the tide of Russian conquest. The Pan-Turanian movement which has taken stronger hold upon the Turks of Central Asia and the Caucasus than it ever took upon the Turks of Turkey, is no doubt in part responsible for this neglect, for the Daghestanis are Iranians, not Turanians, and are separated from the Iranian block of peoples by a thick Turanian barrier. Soon after the Russian Revolution they proclaimed their independence, and drove out the Cossack colonies and Russian garrison from Daghestan. They were at that time anything but Bolshevik in sympathy, looking to England and to France for help and sympathy. But the treatment which their Delegation, headed by the learned Haidar Bammate, met with at the Paris Conference was so repellent, that a Soviet Republic was soon afterwards proclaimed in Daghestan. What has been the fate of that Republic? We should like to know, because it would enable us to judge of the probable fate of little nations who throw in their lot with Bolshevism.

Lord Willingdon's Role of a God-father.

In the course of his banquet speech at Trivandrum in reply to the toast proposed by his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Lord Willingdon is reported to have played the role of a god-father to the numerous Christian subjects of his Highness, whom he pathetically described as "of the same religious denomination as I and my wife belong to" and "the most loyal and devoted subjects of your State." The mischievous consequences of such invidious distinction between different classes of Travancore subjects cannot be over-estimated. The sectarian mentality of the Governor of an Indian Province which occasionally indulges in communal bickering is very much to be deplored. Lord Willingdon was there as the Head of a Province and not as a Christian Missionary and should therefore have avoided all reference to sectarian proclivities, suggested to him doubtless by his ecclesiastical friends on the spot. The Indian mind, as a rule, is very sensitive on such matters, and praise of a particular class of people, is invariably taken as an indirect aspersion on the character of the rest, however unintentional it may be. The "Malayadi" in a long article takes serious exception to such utterances and roundly accuses those in charge of the arrangements for the gubernatorial camp of excluding representatives of non-Christian local papers. Tactical blunders of the sort only embitter feelings among Indians, and British officers of the Crown should be particularly careful to avoid giving any sign which may suggest a racial or sectarian preference.

Cutting the Gordian Knot.

We have been daily receiving numerous letters from very respectable correspondents on the reckless destruction of letters by post, which perhaps the authorities would like to have us believe is one of the efficient working methods for meeting the situation caused by the Postmen's strike. The other day a correspondent saw hundreds of letters in the water at the Kennedy Sea Face. We wonder if this is the way to cut the gordian knot of the postal strike. There are innumerable complaints of letters taking weeks to be delivered from one District to another in the City of Bombay. In the Fort district a letter from one sub-office took eight solid days to reach and be delivered to the addressee in another sub-office of the same district. The authorities must understand, that the fact of the Postmen holding out so long, is a sure sign of the genuineness of their grievances. Rebellion of the belly, says Bacon, is the worst form of social disorder, and its evil effects have to be forestalled by humane administration of the laws. But sun-dried bureaucrats are accustomed to see two candles where there is really only one.

AFFRAY NEAR TRALEE.

POLICE AND MILITARY ATTACKED.

ATTACKERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 9.

A mixed force of the police and the military was attacked by an assembly of armed civilians whom they had gone to disperse near Tralee. The fire was exchanged and six of the attackers were killed and many wounded. Twenty were taken prisoners. The military and the police had no casualties.

WILD SCENES IN LONDONDERY.

THE NIGHT CASUALTIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

There were wild scenes in Londonderry during the night as the result of which five policemen were admitted to hospital. Two of them were attacked by armed men and shot and the remaining three were found lying in the streets, seriously injured. Subsequently, a number of business premises were set on fire by masked men. The noise of the bombs, rifles and revolvers continued for some time, causing alarm throughout the city.

DEATH OF COL. SIR JAMES GILDEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

The death is announced of Col. Sir James Gildea "the Soldiers' Friend."

The late Col. Sir James Gildea was born in 1838. He was mainly instrumental in raising a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of those killed during the Zulu war in 1879 and raised a similar fund in connection with the Afghan War in 1880. He founded the Soldiers' and Sailors' families Association. He has taken an active part in the St. John Ambulance Association.

VALUE OF CARNEGIE ESTATE

LESS THAN EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 9.

New York.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie's millions are fewer than was expected. The net value of the estate is now appraised at twenty-three and a quarter million dollars which is approximately divided between the Carnegie Corporation and Mrs. Carnegie. The comparative smallness of the estate indicates the extent and largeness of his gifts during his lifetime.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

"THE TIMES" ON GENERAL SIR SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

The "Times" in the course of a leader, strongly supports the suggestion that General Sir Herbert Lawrence should be appointed Viceroy.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR GENEVA SESSION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Paris.—The provisional agenda for the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on November 15th includes consideration of the questions of hygiene, employment of women and children industrially, opium traffic, establishment of International Court of Justice, India's application for representation on the Administrative Council of the International Labour Bureau and reduction of armaments.

NEW DANGER IN IRELAND.

LIKELIHOOD OF RLYS, CLOSING DOWN

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

A new danger has arisen in Ireland. Large districts are threatened with isolation in a few days owing to the likelihood of three out of four of the principal Irish railways including the Midland Great Western from Dublin to the west closing down. The crisis has arisen in consequence of the greatly reduced staffs owing to numerous suspensions and dismissals of employees who refuse to carry soldiers, police and ammunition and also in consequence of the boilermakers' strike, which has now lasted for three months. The staff is so depleted that the remainder have now received notice of impending cessation of services which, if effected, will cut off the food-producing districts of the west and the south and disastrously affect Dublin and other large centres dependent on supplies from these districts also export of meat and eggs and other foodstuffs to England and Scotland.

ANGLO-FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 9.

Washington.—Although the State Department has not yet protested against the Anglo-Franco-Italian Agreement defining their respective spheres of influence in Turkey, the officials indicate that objection may be made on the ground that the Agreement violates the principle of open door.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

PORTE'S TEMPORISING NOTE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 9.

Constantinople.—In response to the Allied demand for ratification of the Treaty of Sevres the Porte has sent a temporising note pointing out that the matter is not pressing and an immediate ratification would defeat the chances of an understanding between the Porte and the followers of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

QUESTION OF ITALIAN FACTORY CONTROL.

NO AGREEMENT YET ARRIVED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Milan—The joint commission meeting here to study the question of the factory control has failed to come to an agreement and the employers and the workers will probably present separate reports.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION.

CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN AND JUGO-SLAVIAN MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Rome.—The Italian and Jugo-Slavian Ministers have assembled at Santa Marguerita to confer with a view to arriving at an understanding on the Adriatic question.

DOWNING THE "RED FLAG."

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS FIGHTING IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Verona.—After a demonstration before the Garibaldi Monument, a party of the demonstrators proceeded to the Communist headquarters in order to pull down the Red Flag. The occupants fired wounding three people, whereupon the building was stormed. In the course of the fighting, the Socialist Deputy, Scarabello, was killed by a bomb, in his pocket exploding. Several others were wounded. The police and troops finally restored order and occupied the Communist headquarters.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND NON-COOPERATION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 6.

Commenting on the Government of India's resolution on Non-cooperation the "New Empire" says:—It is a clearly written and quietly expressed statement of Government policy, and that policy will be generally endorsed by the public.

"Bharatmithra", a Hindu daily, says:—The Government of India, in urging the Moderae and sober-rinded people of the country to exercise with their energy their influence, in curbing down the spirit of the movement, have given an unexpected promise of gold pills to those who side with Government for purposes other than national interests.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov 9.

Rainfall has been local in Malabar, and Madras Coast, while a few falls have occured in South Burma, Mysore and in Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Trivandram one inch and a half and Vizagapatam one inch.

Forecast:—Extension on East Madras Coast.

Sodegaura Maru, Japanese steamer, which went aground off the Fulta Point, was successfully refloated.

ARMISTICE DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATION.

DETAILS OF CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 9.

The Armistice Day will be observed with even greater solemnity this year than last year. The symbolic burials in London and Paris of anonymous heroes in the national resting places as a tribute to unknown valour have made an unusually strong appeal to popular sentiment. The personal participation of His Majesty in the London ceremony will add historic interests to the occasion. Seven thousand relatives of fallen warriors, who will be chosen by ballot, are being invited to witness the ceremony of the unveiling of the Cenotaph or to attend the service in Abbey. Places for one hundred representatives of the Three fighting services, also of principal organisations for ex-service men, of those who lost their sight in war and of nurses will be reserved also for the recipients of the Victoria Cross or who otherwise distinguished themselves in war.

DISTINGUISHED PALL-BEARERS.

When the body of the unknown warrior starts on its final journey a field-marshal's salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in Hyde Park. The Pall bearers will be the highest officers in fighting services and will include Admirals Beatty, Hedworthy Meux, Henry Jackson, Doveton Sturdee and Madden, Field-Marshals French, Haig, Methuen and Henry Wilson, Generals Horne and Byng and Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard. The members of the Cabinet will be among the distinguished company attending the King at the Cenotaph. Two minutes' silence and complete suspension of all business, work and locomotion will follow the unveiling of the Cenotaph on the last stroke of eleven from Big Ben. The Union Jack covering the grave has been used for various purposes in France and Belgium.

PARIS CEREMONY.

The feature of the Paris ceremony which has been planned on no less an impressive scale will be the carying of an unknown soldier along the whole line of the old front where the battle of the Marne was fought to the Bois de Boulogne. The coffin and urn will be handed over to the authorities of the Pantheon to the sound of trumpets and drums amid uplitfed swords.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR FUNCTION AND STATUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Nov 8.

The Director of Information in the course of a statement issued today, says:

There is apparently some confusion in the public mind as to the functions and status of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners. In its issue of the 4th November the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" referred to Mr. Mrclsregor who is His Majestys Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, as the representative of the Government of India ,and inquired as to what were his antecedents. how much money the Indian tax-payer would have to spend on him, who paid his travelling expenses, and what good to India was expected out of his work?

Mr. MsGregor is returning from England to Melbourne, Australia, via India, inorder to gather information which will enable him the more efficiently to deal with the questions affecting Indian trade. He is not an official of the Government of India, and no part of his salary or travelling expenses is met from the Indian Revenues. After narrating briefly what was done at the Imperial War Conference, on the 4th April 1917, with a view to promote inter-imperial trade, the Director says primarily the Trade Commissioners are intended to foster trade of the United Kingdom in their respectives spheres of operation, but in August 1917 His Majesty's Government stated that they were prepared to arrange that their Trade Commissioners should, if desired, give similar assistance to the trade of any of the self-governing dominions or of India. The question of contribution to the cost of the service by Government's utilising services of the Trade Commissioneris was deferred until such time as the additional work involved should develop to an

Official and Personal.

His Highness Lieut.-Colonel Prince Amoradhat, Major J. Carruthers and Captain L. S. Bakdi arrived at Government House on Monday.

Her Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Infants' Welfare Centre at the Poona Seva Sadan on Monday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma is leaving Madras for Poona on November 8.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELTION SHIP SETTLMENT.

QUESTION OF GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO POY.

ALLIES' FIRM ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Once again the differences which periodically cloud the horizon of a friendly Anglo-French relationship have been settled by an agreement on the matter, which has revealed a considerable cleavage of view, namely, the method of fixing the German indemnity. The new understanding is a compromise. France has obtained her cherished point, namely, that the Reparations Commission should be given this task. On the other hand Great Britain secures her point that the indemnity should not be fixed until the question of Germany's capacity to pay, has been specially examined and reported upon.

The press of both the nations express satisfaction at the settlement. The French contention has been that the Reparations Commission is far more likely to examine the difficult problem in a practical way than a vague peripatetic conference of the Allied chiefs of the state.

A French semi-official communique pointedly reflects the general hope that the German Government will recognise the uselessness of attempts to make capital from the very slight allied differences. The belief is expressed that the Germans will now realise without doubt that they have nothing to hope from the oblique methods displayed at Spa and that they will perhaps abandon their policy of indecision and chicane.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 9.

Paris.—The following are the principal points in the procedure to be followed by the Allies in regard to reparations. A conference of the Allied experts chosen by the Reparations Commission will meet in Brussels to hear the German delegates and draw up a report to the Reparations Commission.

A conference of the Alied finance ministers will then meet at Geneva with the German delegates present in consultative capacity to examine the amount of indemnity to be demanded from Germany and her capacity to pay.

The Reparations Commission will then decide the total of Germany's obligations and finally the Supreme Council will decide the penalties to be imposed in the event of Germany not fulfilling her obligations.

AUSTRIA IN EUROPE'S MAP

SIR W. GOODE ON POSSIBILITY OF ITS CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Paris.—The likelihood of Austria disappearing from the map of Europe was foreshadowed by Sir William Goode, President of the Austrian section of the Reparation's Commission. Sir W. Goode, interviewed by Reuter, stated that delegates of nine powers on his section had presented an unanimous report to the Reparation's Commission from which he expected that the Powers would make the grave decision indicated.

Conditions in Austria had reached such a point that the corporate existence of the country had become practically impossible. The exchange, he said, had fallen a thousand points in the last four months. A Pound sterling was quoted at seventeen hundred crowns. He emphasised that Czecho-Slovakia Yugo-Slavia and Poland, formerly parts of the Austrian Monarchy, were all agreed that an immediate action was necessary.

GRANT OF CREDITS TO AUSTRIA.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov 8.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 9.

Vienna.—It is reported that the Allied Austrian Reparation's Commission is recommending granting to Austria of credits totalling 250 million dollars in five instalments, spread over a period from January 1921 till 1925.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

COURSES OF STUDY

AHMETABAD, Nov. 9.

Principal Gidwani wires:—

The Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya (The Gujarat National College) opens on the 15th November. The Bombay University courses with slight modifications will be continued for one term. Gujarati and Hindi are the compulsory subjects. For the students coming from other parts a simpler test in Gujarati has been devised. Radical changes are to be introduced from the next June, when the medium instruction will be Gujarati.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

"COLONY SURCHARGED WITH RACIAL FEELING."

INDIANS OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

The following is the full text of the letters addressed by Mr. H. S. Polak, Honorary Secretary of the Indians Overseas Association to the Under-Secretary of State of the Colonial Office, London, regarding, the position of Indians in British East Africa.

I.

Indians Overseas Association,
47-48, Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London, W. C. 2,
October 14th, 1920.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S. W. 1.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of August 5th and taking advantage of the invitation contained in your letter No. 38730/20 of the 16th idem, my Association begs to address the following further observations to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the position of His Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa, with special reference to Lord Milner's dispatch to the Officer Administering the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, dated May 21st, 1920.

2. My Association desires in the first place, to repeat its satisfaction that Lord Milner, his attention having been drawn to them, has once more publicly dissociated himself and His Majesty's Government entirely from those parts of the report of the Economic Commission of Inquiry in which His Majesty's Indian subjects resident in the Colony were referred to in language of a highly offensive character. My Association is equally gratified to observe, that in communicating Lord Milner's views to the Indian leaders at Nairobi, his Excellency the Governor took occasion to state expressly that the sentiments contained in the Commission's report did not represent the views either of himself or of the Government of the Colony. This repudiation is welcome, having regard to the unanimity of the report and the fact that the Commission had been appointed by the local Government and was composed of, among others, high officials of the Administration, one of whom presided over its deliberations. My Association earnestly trusts that, as a result of the action thus taken by Lord Milner and the Governor of Kenia, the officials of the Administration, high and low, will realise that their duty lies in the equal protection and service of all classes of the population of the Colony, regardless of racial considerations and prejudices. At the same time my Association ventures to express the hope that preferment and promotion will be withheld from those officers of the Government who, by their conduct and expressed opinions with reference to the Indian settlers, have shown or may in the future show their unfitness to exercise power impartially in a Colony so highly surcharged with racial feeling as Kenia.

3. No event in the Colony, during the last two years, more gravely exercised my Association than the resolution passed by the Convention of Europeans (popularly known as the "White Man's Parliament", and sometimes described as the "Lower House" of the Colonial Legislature) in 1919, in which it was sought to lay it down that the lines of the Colony's development must be in the direction of "Our Christian Western Civilization", it was declared that "the maintenance of this country (East Africa) depends *entirely* on the prestige and force of character of the White man", it was pretended that the Imperial Conference, by its reciprocity resolution, had recorded as the "final judgment of the British Commonwealth" that "the principle of self-determination shall govern migration and the composition of populations", and had thus sanctioned a prayer that "the function so solemnly pronounced to be inherent in the Government of this *British* community may be exercised by us . . . in order that this stronghold of *European* Colonisation in Central Africa might take her stand beside her *sister* Colonies in their policy of *ultimate Asiatic exclusion*" and it was urged that "to the conquered territory the same policy of *ultimate Asiatic exclusion* be applied. My Association is constrained to remark that had similar extravagant claims been made by any public body of Indians of the same representative character, it would have been denounced by the anti-Indian press as extremist and irresponsible. Apparently however, the resolution did not call forth any condemnation of its reprehensible recklessness and studied provocativeness from the Local Administration, and my Association, therefore, greatly appreciates the fact that Lord Milner has taken steps to allay the alarm felt in Indian circles in East Africa and throughout India by definitely refusing to countenance any exception restrictions which would place His Majesty's Indian subjects at a disadvantage as compared with other immigrants. This declaration of policy ought, in my Association's view, to make it abundantly clear that His Majesty's Government will not tolerate any attempt to make of the East African territories areas reserved for exclusive colonisation and occupation by any one race or community, either presently or prospectively, and that the local Administration will use every occasion to discourage activities on the part of any community based upon principles of racial domination as regards their fellow-colonists.

4. My Association further observes with satisfaction that, as it gathered from his speech in the House of Lords on July 14 last, Lord Milner has recognised the strength of Indian hostility to the practice of nomination of Indian representatives to the Legislative Council, thereby placing upon them an indignity from which the European community has been statutorily exempted. It is a matter of gratification that, in principle, both Europeans and Indians are, in future, in the Legislative Council and the Nairobi Municipality, to be represented by elected members and that a statutory racial differentiation of a highly invidious character will thus be removed.

5. In dealing with the questions of the extent of the representation and the nature of the franchise, in its letter of August 5, my Association took occasion to remark that it "feels that this, too, is a matter in which the numbers, the importance of the interests, and the desires of the local Indian population, as well as its historic claims, should receive at the hands of His Majesty's Government the fullest consideration. In my Association's opinion the representation should be adequate and not niggardly so that Indians may not have to complain that whilst the principle of elective representation has been established, it has, in practice, been rendered nugatory, and the community is, in fact, left without influence, either as regards the European electorate or the Local Administration. And the franchise ought to be on an education as also on a tax-paying qualification of a not too exigent character. These suggestions do not in any way exhaust those which my Association could place before his Lordship, but are by way of an indication of the requirements of the situation if Indian sentiment is to be properly recognised and the fullest co-operation sought."

6. My Association, in reading Lord Milner's dispatch, observes with great regret that his Lordship has failed to meet, in these respects, any of the legitimate desires of the Indian community. Though he is well aware of the pioneer character of Indian settlement in the country (long antedating that of the White colonists), the large Indian population (British subjects) outnumbering the European (British or Alien) by at least four to one, their great stake in the country, their large vested interests, and the preponderant proportion of the taxes paid by them, my Association is disappointed to observe that he proposes to limit their representation in the Legislative Council to two elected members, as against a total European membership of 29 (18 officials and 11 non-official seats). His Lordship must already have observed that Indians in East Africa and the people of India have unanimously condemned the inadequacy of this representation. It cannot be pretended, having regard to the present composition of the Council and to the attitude hitherto adopted by the Convention of Europeans, whose representative in large numbers (some of whom were signatories of the Economic Commission's Report) have seats in the Council, that the interests of the Indian population can be effectively voiced by two members, who must inevitably form an inconspicuous and helpless minority in any matter where there exists a conflict of interests.

7. My Association notes that Lord Milner derives encouragement for his contemplated action from a remark attributed to Lord Islington, on the occasion of the reception of a deputation under its auspices last April, to the effect that "he realised that a solution of the present difficulties could not be found in granting the franchise to Indians in the Colony generally on the same basis as to Europeans." My Association fears that far too narrow an interpretation has been placed by Lord Milner upon a casual remark, of which it has no record, that may have fallen from Lord Islington, giving expression to a personal opinion. My Association has received from Lord Islington an explanation of his meaning, of which I enclose a copy herewith, and it is difficult to see how Lord Milner has found justification for the limitation of the Indian Community's representation in the Legislative Council (and apparently, too, in the Nairobi Municipality) to a negligible figure consequent, as it would appear, upon an extremely narrow franchise. His Lordship seemingly is unaware that the average of the East African Indian population is higher than that in India itself, being composed very largely of merchants, traders, professional men and public servants, large numbers of whom, under the Reform Scheme, are eligible to exercise the franchise in India either for the Provincial Council of the Legislative Assembly. It ought not to be at all difficult, assuming that racial considerations which his Lordship expressly repudiated to the deputation, are not allowed to influence policy—to devise a liberal franchise, that would give a substantial electorate warranting an effective representation based upon educational attainments, the payment of a certain amount of taxation, the possession of property of a certain value or some other equivalent qualification. No difficulty has been found, either in the Cape Province or in Southern Rhodesia, in admitting Indians to the franchise in a general electorate on liberal conditions. My Association accordingly ventures to urge his Lordship to reconsider his decision in respect of the extent of the representation and the nature of the franchise, with a view to satisfy the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Indian population of East Africa and enable it to exercise an effective voice in the affairs of the colony. It is presumed, from the assurance contained in paragraph 2 of your letter of August 16, above referred to that Indians in the Protectorate will be similarly enfranchised.

8. It is with regret that my Association notes that, in his dispatch, Lord Milner has not touched upon the grievance referred to in paragraph 7 of its letter of August 5. My Association does not propose here to repeat its argument in favour of the admission of

(Continued on page 11.)

MODERATES AT SURAT.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

TOUCHING FAITH IN NEW COUNCILS.

At the meeting against "Non-Cooperation," held at Surat,—which was briefly reported in our columns yesterday—Sir C. H. Setalvad said:—

You will remember that in the year 1916, 19 Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council presented a Memorandum to the Viceroy demanding Responsible Government. I was one of those who conceived that idea and prepared that memorandum. That memorandum received unanimous support from all quarters. As you are aware, in August, 1917, His Majesty's Government made a Declaration of their policy whereby full Responsible Government for India was laid down as the object to be achieved, and an immediate measure for a substantial step in that direction was undertaken. The Secretary of State for India himself came to this country and he and the Viceroy went round to all Provinces and produced a Report in which was embodied a Scheme to give effect to the Declaration of policy above referred to. As the result, the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. The Provincial Legislative Council will now have an overwhelming majority of elected members and certain parts of the administration will be placed directly in the charge of the Indian Ministers chosen from the elected members of the Councils. The Legislative Council will consist of 110 members of whom will be elected and the compartment of Education, Agriculture, Sanitation, Medicine, Excise, Local Self-Government and others will be in the hands of these Indian Ministers. The Ministers will be responsible to the Councils also will have great financial Control and resolution on Transfer subject will be binding. Although there is to be no element of responsibility in the Central Government, the Imperial Legislative Assembly will have a large elected majority and the Council of State will also have an elected majority. I feel sure that a proper and successful working of the Act would inevitably lead to a further larger measure of devolution of power in the hands of the representatives at an early date.

DISTURBING FACTORS.

Recently however, certain events took place which have unfortunately directed the minds of the people from the merits of the Scheme. You are aware, ladies and gentlemen, of the unfortunate events that took place in the Punjab and soon afterwards came the Peace Treaty with Turkey. The action of the British Government in regard to both these matters has created great disappointment and resentment throughout the country, and there is really no difference of opinion as regards the action of the Government in this matter. Now, a feeling has grown up that we must have full Responsible Government as early as possible. The question is by what method is that object to be successfully achieved.

One view-and that is the view I am placing for your acceptance—is that we must make the fullest possible use of the new power and responsibility given to us under the Reform Act. If we are successful the discharge of that responsibility object, which is full Responsibility Government, we will be reached within a reasonable time. He then went on to speak of Non-Cooperation.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Purushottamdas, who next addressed the meeting, said:—

I was asked not to try the task of converting people from Non-Cooperation to Co-operation. My reply was that irrespective of whether the majority of the people in Surat was in favour of Non-Cooperation or not, it was, at this juncture, the duty of every citizen who may be called upon by a respectable set of people to put his views before them to respond to the call. Whether this can be done at a public meeting open to all, or at a meeting open only to persons selected (1) as having open minds on the subject or (2) as being respectable enough not to resort to hooliganis depends on the discipline of the Non-Cooperators who have just given a most deplorable account of themselves in their treatment of Mrs. Besant an idol of all India in 1917. I feel that those who have the courage to criticise Government when they go wrong, ought not to lag behind, in spite of any popular current to the contrary, to show the people at least the other side of the shield as it may appear to them. This, therefore, is my reason for having complied with the request of a few of my esteemed friends from amongst you to speak here this afternoon.

On arrival here this morning I was told that Mr. Gandhi's leadership in Surat was secured and would not easily pass on to any one else. I at once corrected my friend that none in India, leave aside Surat, wished to or dreamt of taking away from him his leadership. Mr. Gandhi has done most useful work in working up the country generally to a sense of their rights and self-respect. He has done splendid services in the Champaran and indigo growing parts to mention only one. Many of us would like to work with and under him for we know how his exceptional abilities and nobility of heart are necessary and would be a boon to the country at this stage. But when in face of immense scope for constructive and useful work Mr. Gandhi must launch on a project, which is acknowledged by all to be a short cut to our final goal, may one not despair and at least tell people the advantages of a more cautious and surer, even though considerably slower method of acquiring Swaraj or whatever you may wish to call it.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

It is acknowledged that the New Councils are a great step forward from the existing ones. They may not be all you want but they certainly do bring you, even though partially rule of India by the Indians. It is the first time we have it under the British. It is the first time an Indian ryat would be able to have a say in who is going to look after agriculture and medical and sanitation and excise I know and do not wish to have you overlook that the minister's capacity in this sphere will be restricted by the funds available to him. But why guess? Why not put in your best men? Why not try at least your best with the scheme which only in December, 1919, Mr. Gandhi himself had approved of and wanted the Congress to pass a vote of thanks for? If after a fair trial of this instalment, Mr. Gandhi and his friends have reasons to urge changes or modifications earlier than fixed by Parliament, the country would be more, and if not unanimously, sympathetic to him. But here is condemnation of an untried scheme which was considered adequate only ten months back!

The Punjab and the Khilafat grievances need hardly suffer by the best of our men going to the Councils. As a matter of fact the unanimous voices of the people through the Councils will have more weight than only non-revolutionary movement outside it.

Sir Chimanlal has told you that no country in the orld has progressed politically by inaction. You have to move in one direction or the other. The speaker closed his speech after explaining the futility of Non-Cooperation.

FAITH IN INDIA'S FITNESS.

The President then called upon Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to speak.

Mr. Jamnadas said that he wanted to draw the attention of the audience to a few important matters in connection with the Reform Act. He was aware that the cry for Non-Cooperation had thrown the Reform Act so much in the back-ground, that there were indeed very few people in the country, who could claim to have even read the Act through. Did they know for instance, what the total number of voters under the old Act was and to what extent it had been raised by the Reform Act of 1919? He regretted the ignorance of the people of the country in this respect. It was their duty to know that while only about 33,000 out of three hundred millions were entitled to vote in the Councils that were expiring, there now would be six millions and more entitled to vote under the new Act. He asserted that with the exception of the occasion when under the last Reform Act in England women were enfranchised, there was not a single instance in the history of England itself in which such a big jump was taken. From 33,000, to six millions was surely a big jump, and their representatives could claim more to speak in the name of the people than any other institution. Now, if instead of raising the cry of Non-Cooperation, time had been utilised in educating the electorate, explaining to them the importance of the franchise, and the value of the vote, then, the best among them would have represented them in the Councils, and helped the country in solving many of its important problems. But asked the Non-Cooperator, "if you have achieved nothing in the Councils for all these years, what it the use of going to the Councils."

SHARE OF INDIANS IN GOVERNMENT.

Assuming that this statement was correct, was the Non-Cooperater aware that while we had practically no executive power in the old Councils, in the new Councils provision was made for Indians to be in the Executive Government. In the Provincial Councils, as was pointed out by Sir Chimanlal a few important deparments like Education, Sanitation, Local Self-Government, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry were transferred to Ministers to be appointed from among popular representatives. In addition to this, in the Executive Council there was to be an equal number of Indian and English members, so that in the whole of the Executive Government of Bombay, for instance, in addition to the Governor, there would be one Englishman and one Indian member of the Executive Council and two, or very likely three Indian Ministers. Thus the majority in the Executive Government was of Indians. With this majority and a majority of 70 per cent. elected members in the legislative if Indians believed that they would be helpless and unable to do anything, then he ventured to submit, that he, for one, believing in the fitness of India, was not prepared to share this pessimism, and the lack of faith in his own countrymen's ability, of the Non-Cooperator. So also in the Indian Legislative Assembly they had an overwhelming elected majority and even in the Council of State they had obtained an elected majority. The machinery of the Grand Committee in the Provinces suggested in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was not embodied in the Act. The Council of State had lost its objectionable character, by the granting of an elected majority. While in the Executive unlike the Provinces, no subject was transferred. At least three Indian members had to be nominated in the Executive Council. On this question when their distinguished countryman, Sir Sankaran Nair, was asked in the Joint Committee, as to whether he preferred one minister with a subject transferred or three members in the Executive he replied in favour of three members, asserting that if he had two more Indian members by his side he would have succeeded in carrying the Government with him on every question.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The Non-Cooperator asked, "would it not be possible for another Rowlatt Act to be passed in the Legislative Assembly?" He, for one, thought, it would be impossible. If without an elected majority, under the old Council, it was possible for all Indians, nominated or elected, to unite against it and although it was carried by an official majority the Act was reduced to a dead letter by the country, how would it ever be possible to carry a repressive measure of that character in face of an overwhelming majority of elected Indians, with an Indian as a Law Member. True, there was the right of veto given to the Viceroy and to the Provincial Governors, just as there is in England the prerogative of the Crown. But there were safeguards against the use of this veto and in the face of ever-growing public opinion and the control of the Standing Committee and the Parliament, it would be impossible for a Governor to abuse the right of veto.

More powers were vested in the Legislature, including some fiscal powers and with the development of responsible Government, full fiscal autonomy would come automatically. It was never, even in the case of Dominions, given by a Statute.

Now, asked Mr. Jamnadas, do you not think in all seriousness that here was an opportunity for India, if they made the best use of the powers given, to show real capacity for administration and thus win full responsible Government? As Mr. Montagu had declared there was nothing in the Act to prevent the Provinces from getting all departments transferred, in three years, if they chose to do so. Had they not, at the Congress, for the last 35 years been complaining about the miserable state of their agriculture of education and of various other things? Had they not said and definitely promised that if these departments came under Indian control, they would redress the grievances, and if they decided to stand with folded hands aside now, and to non-cooperate for want of faith in their own countrymen were they not untrue and disloyal to their millions of poor brethren whom they had promised redress?

WEAPON OF DESPAIR.

He shuddered to think that in India there was a large section which preferred the weapon of despair just when hope had come to them of being able soon to solve their problems. He agreed with Arabindo Ghose who had said that they must make use of partial Swaraj to win full Swaraj. He believed that the movement of Non-Cooperation while it made the pretence of leading the country to Swaraj was in reality an anti-Home Rule movement. It would take them years away from Swaraj. He believed that there was a large majority of people and respected and experienced leaders who were opposed to Non-Cooperation, but unfortunately, they were not ready to speak out because of the noise made by Non-Cooperators. He reminded them of what Charles Bradlaugh, a man of powerful personality, and an embodiment of physical and moral strength, once said. He did not remember the exact words, but it was to this effect. It was easy to find courage to face an enemy, but it required rare courage to fight those who are your friends and for whose sake if necessary, you would be prepared to sacrifice anything and everything. To say to them whose hero once you were and who once loved you and whom you will never cease to love and work for when, in your opinion, they are going wrong, "Stop, you are going wrong, you will fall", is the duty of a real leader, a real lover of the cause of freedom.

STATE OF THINGS IN INDIA.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

INTERPRETATION OF ROYAL CLEMENCY.

Commenting upon the correspondence of Mr. Jeevanlal Gauba, which is reporduced below, "Truth", in its issue of October 20th remarks as follows:—

There is a very unfortunate parallelism between our dealings with Ireland and ou dealings with India. In both cases the British Government has managed to creat widespread distrust of its good faith and suspicion of the gifts it offers. and either t alienate or to place in an impossible position those among the governed on whos goodwill and cooperation it must rely for th success of any measure of self-government. It is, let us hope, not too late to correct this state of things in India, though that is now almost too much to hope for in Ireland.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

The passages in the King's message referred to in the letter directed the Viceroy "to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with the public safety." The clemency was to be extended to "persons who for offences against the State or under special or emergency legislation are *suffering imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty.*" It was his Majesty's "earnest desire at this time that as far as possible any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my government should be obliterated." Mr. Gauba holds, as the Congress held, that these words imply free pardon, and not a mere reduction of sentence. That is not an unreasonable view. But, reasonable or not, the facts stand that it was the view generally taken by those Indians who have political opinions that the Government has taken a different view; and that his Majesty's desire that all traces of bitterness between people and Government should be obliterated has been frustrated. The Viceroy and his colleagues may say that they have only exercised the judgment which his Majesty left to them as to what "is compatible with the public safety." But the question is whether they have not committed an error of judgment. And if, as suggested below the refusal of amnesty to political offenders has caused or contributed to the refusal of the National Congress to cooperate in working the Government of India Act, there is good ground for thinking that the public safety would have been very much better served by giving to the King's Message the most generous interpretation that Indians could reasonably place upon it.

MR. GAUBA'S LETTER.

"Sir, In reply to a question by Mr Rupert Gwyne in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India said that the King's Proclamation of December 23, 1919, did not pardon the Punjab leaders convicted in last year's disturbances, but only reduced their sentences. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the men in question will not be allowed to stand for the forthcoming elections. It is not clear whether this bar is for a period of five years after the expiration of the original sentences or the sentences as reduced. With this point, however, I am not at present concerned, but with the graver and more important questions.

"May I, though rather late in doing so, enter through your columns an emphatic protest against this interpretation of the King's gracious message? It was an earnest appeal for goodwill and cooperation between the people and the Government in India. The Indian National Congress, at its historic meeting in Amritsar a few days later, while condemning in no uncertain terms the actions of the Punjab Government and the Government of India in connection with the disturbances, reciprocated his Majesty's desire for a reconciliation. Everyone was determined to make the Reform scheme a success, and hoped the Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat question would be satisfactorily settled. The omens on the whole were very favourable.

"But since then the waters have not been at all calm. The Hunter Report, the Turkish Settlement, the rules relating to the Government of India Act, the Indian question abroad, the debates in the Houses of Parliament, and last but not least the retention of the officers censured by the Hunter Committee, have all tended to obscure the effect of the King's message. The recent Congress, under grave provocation, decided for non-cooperation as the only means of bringing the Government of India and the Home Government to their senses.

"GOVERNMENT'S GREATEST MISTAKE."

"It is no use for Mr. Montagu or Lord Chelmsford to appeal for cooperation when the first interprets in a heartless manner a message which touched millions of hearts in India, and when the latter has done so much to provoke Indian opinion. The position of those (and I am one of them) who disagree with the Congress on the present practicability of non-cooperation is very delicate. While desiring to make the Reform Scheme a success, and trying to persuade others to that effect, we are snubbed for our efforts. The greatest mistake the Government could have made it has made. Instead of healing, it has reopened old wounds. Some of the best men in the province, who were convicted by so-called judicial courts, are debarred from cooperating in an area over twice as large as the whole of Great Britain. If the reforms prove a failure in the Punjab, Mr. Montagu and the authorities only will be to blame. If any government ever worked against itself, it is the present Government in India.

"Non-cooperation may be a failure (though it now deserves to be a success) for one year, two years or many years, but the time will come, sir, and every Indian realises if, when India's only salvation from the tyrannies and oppressions of an alien bureaucracy will lie in non-cooperation. We have trusted to our misfortune, too long; we shall perforce have to trust a few years more, but then it will end. We thought that the Government sincerely desired cooperation and "a sealed book," but we were wrong. What it desires is nothing but an oblivion of its own admitted misdeeds. Sir, it is a tragedy too terrible for words.

"It is not yet too late. For their own sake let them take heed. If they want cooperation, let them set the first example mere words will not do."

MR. GANDHI AT POONA.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Chotani, Pandit Motilal Nehru and party arrived at Poona on the morning of 5th Nov. After reception at the station they were taken to the Poona Gymkhana where about fifteen thousand people consisting of students and others had assembled. The Mahatmaji, Seth Chotani and the Panditji addressed the audience. From there with a procession of motors they passed through the well decorated city. The enthusiasm of the people was intense. It appeared that the whole population of Poona had turned out to see their leaders. Great credit is due to the newly formed Khilafat Committee and Volunteer Corps for the splendid arragements.

HUGE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting consisting of above fifty thousand people was held in the evening when the Mahamatji exhorted the people to unite and close their ranks for getting their wrongs righted. He specially appealed that the unfortunate controversy between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans must cease. In the afternoon he was invited by different bodies at a "Pan Supari" party. The party also visited the Servants of India Society where the Mahatmaji and the Panditji replied to the questions put to them about non-cooperation.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived on the 6th morning and attended meeting of students and tradesmen, where a few withdrawals from college and the refusal of the grant to a school were announced. Maulana Shaukat Ali during his speech, referred to the rumours of their arrest, but said that as every one of them was doing God's work they should not feel despondent as the Government was powerless to incarcerate God.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO POONA LADIES.

The party attended and addressed a huge meeting of Poona ladies which was a unique occasion. At least six thousand attended. The Mahatmaji impressed on them the necessity of promoting "Swadeshi" saying, that he did not like to see them wearing expensive jewellery and dresses made of foreign stuff. They should resort to plain and simple living and should readily offer their dear ones for sacrifice at the after of Mother. They should teach their children to love their Mohamden brethern and insist on their husbands and brothers to leave Government schools, because the Government had insulted the Mohamaden religion and inflicted grievious wrongs on the Punjab. Bangles, bracelets, necklets and all varieties of jewellery were showed from all sides for the National fund.

ADDRESS AT WAI.

At 4 p.m. the Mahatmaji left by a motor car for Wai where successful meeting was held Mr. Moazamali addressed the Musalmans of Wai telling them of their duties towards their religion and to fulfil the promise they as Muslims have made to God in carrying out his commandments. A crowded Khilafat meeting again took place in the evening welcome Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the Musalmans of Poona and the announcement of Khilafat Committee was formally made. Maji Abdulrahim Latif is president of the Poona Khilafat Committee.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in proposing the non-cooperation resolution surveyed the Khilafat and Swaraj movements and told the audience the necessity of non-cooperation. He said that to achieve Swaraj and to right the Khilafat wrongs. Hindu-Muslim unity was of the greatest importance. He asked his countrymen to make great sacrifices, keeping before them the life of the late Lok. Tilak whose example would infuse bravery and show them light to walk on the right path in these days of darkness. Mr. Ghulamali Manoonji supported the resolution in a powerful speech.

The boycott of councils was proposed by Mr. Ghulam Dastgir and seconded by Ahmed Siddique Khatri in suitable works.

The Aligarh resolution was proposed by Mr. Ashfaqwali, who said that the un-Muslim decision of the Trustees had forfeited all their claims that noble trust and decision now rests with the community in general.

THE CALL OF THE MOTHERLAND.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in seconding made a magnificient speech asking the students to make sacrifice for their Motherland. He said that Indians were at peaceful war with Government to attain Swaraj and non-coopation was not a substitute but a means to gain Swaraj. The young students were the army of India and like good soldiers they would have to suffer injuries on the battlefield.

The party arrived at Satara on the 7th morning and addressed a large gathering, where Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali told the oudience to respect each other's religion and unite against the common enemy of their religion and country. The Mahatmaji advised Brahmans and non-Brahmans to cease quarrelling among themselves. A Khilafat committee was formed. The party leaves for Karaco, Chikodi and Belgaum.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The "Englishman" considers the Government resolution on Non-Cooperation as an attempt to shove the whole burden of organising counter-movements upon the Moderates. Every day that passes makes the necessity of such organisation clearer, but obviously it is the Government itself that ought to give the lead. The Moderates can and ought to meet the propaganda by anti-propaganda, but does the Resolution suggest that they should also meet violence by violence. If so, Government is abrogating its primary function and is of itself assisting to create the very conditions which it deprecates in its resolution.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

Referring to Government of India resolution on Non-Cooperation the "Madras Mail" observes:—It will be read with mixed feelings. Paper says Non-Cooperation will look upon it as renewal of charter to do mischief. To those who believe that it is business of Government to frustate movement which is characterised as fraught with most mischievous potentialities for India, reluctance and hesitation expressed in announcement will appear confession of weakness but we believe that majority of fair-minded men will appreciate reasons given by Government for withholding measures against Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-disturbers of public tranquility.

"THE STATESMAN."

The Indian Government's appeal to the enlightened public opinion for support against the disruptive and destructive tendencies of Non-Cooperation Movement should meet with an instant response from all that is best in the public life of Bengal and of India as a whole. Bengal was never confronted with clearer or more impelling alternative and it is to be hoped that the province will leave no kind of doubt as to its choice.

The "Bengalee" hopes that the Government will never have recourse to anything approaching reprssion in dealing with Non-Cooperation. It would be a mistake especially now in view of the turn in the tide of public opinion which has set in, and we believe, will be growing and irresistible.

"NEW INDIA."

The "New India" says:—It is an instinct with the best traditions of British statesmanship which trusts in people and sound discrimination between the mischief makers and the deluded. Referring to Government's appeal for united action paper says resolution of Government will strengthen and enhearten those who had before its publication set their hand to the plough.

THE "SERVANT."

The "Servant", a Nationalist paper of Calcutta, says, though these State declarations always partake of the nature of quick sands affording little safety even to wary walking, yet they may be relied upon as an index of the present temper of the men in power. Why whip a dead horse? If the movement has no intrinsic merit to commend itself to public acceptance why not allow it to languish of itself?

THE "JUSTICE."

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Commenting on Government resolution on Non-Cooperation "Justice" observes that Mr. Gandhi's new utopia for the regeneration of India will vanish like a dream. The people of India has common sense and practical wisdom enough not to accept the fad of a fanatic as the programme of a constructive statesman and reformer.

"THE HINDU."

The "Hindu" says:—Any amount of appeals to educated India will not scotch the movement much less kill it for the simple reason that whatever its shortcomings its alternative, cooperation, under Montagu dispensation is, in the light of recent history, viewed with justifiable mistrust.

"THE SWATANTRA."

"Nothing statesmanlike can be expected from the Government so long as Lord Chelmsford and Sir William Vincent are there, one lacking woefully the strength of character, and the other a confirmed enemy of the Indian aspirations.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PUBLIC.

CURTAILMENT OF TRAM SERVICE.

The Bombay strikes are still continuing quite unchecked as before. All efforts and professions of the Tramway Company for a normal service in spite of the strike has come to naught and it clearly appears that the Company has no other alternative, but to climb down if they really wish to lessen the sufferings of the public. Now that they have failed to secure a sufficient number of recruits by advertisements and through the highly remunerated brokers. One wonders, as to why should the Company not try the last and the only means, viz., coming to reason and justice. It has been more than sufficiently made clear to the public that the longer the strike is continuing the more the Company is being handicapped. Their daily proceeds have dwindled to about one-third, disbursements are increasing extravagantly and repair and construction works are suffering terribly. Should not good counsel prevail at least now?

It is reported the Company is again going to stop tram service after 6 p.m.

Two "black legs" were badly handled near Tardeo on Monday evening by some hooligans who seems to have got annoyed with the Company for their discontinuing the transfer tickets and crutailing the service.

POSTAL STRIKE.

More funds are being collected for the Postal and Telegraph strikers. The statement made in some daily papers that the "delivery work is going on smoothly" is only an exaggeration. For instance, it may be mentioned that that acknowledgment-receipt of a money-order which was delivered in Calcutta on the 6th of October, reached the remitter in Bombay only on Monday last. This is but one of the many complaints we are receiving at present.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS' LOCK-OUT.

MR. B. P. WADIA'S ADVICE TO LABOURERS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Mr. B. P. Wadia, addressing a meeting of the Madras Labour Union, exhorted the labourers who are now locked out from the Buckingham Mills to be united and firm. The object of the management in declaring the lockout was to break the Madras Labour Union. If they would remain patient and united victory would be theirs.

KHALSA COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

MANAGING COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 13TH NOV.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College will be held on the 13th November, 1920, at which the Chairman of the Committee (the Commissioner of Lahore) will propose the following resolution:—

"This Committee entirely accepts the resolutions passed by the Councils of this College on the 31st October, 1920, and resolve that a Sub-Committee be appointed to draft amendments to the fundamental rules to effect a complete withdrawal of Government control from the institution. Other business will also be transacted."

STEVEDORES' STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The strike among the labour staff of Stevedores of Calcutta continued on Monday and the situation remained unchanged.

LAW STUDENT LEAVES STUDENTS

Mr. B. R. Modak, student Local Law School, has given up his course in obedience to the Congress resolution.

(1) 4 Kakadwadi, Girgaon. (2) 2 Kakadwadi, Girgaon. (3) F ward No. 7499 (2) Matunga Moharwala Street No. 1066 A.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

(Continued from page 9.)

an Indian element in the Executive Council. It would, however, once more press its recommendation upon his Lordship's careful consideration, if the Settlement now proposed is to be dealt with integrally, as, in my Associations respectful opinion, it should be. His Lordship's omission has aroused much adverse criticism in Indian circles, and is likely to be misinterpreted as a decision on the part of his Majesty's Government to maintain an invidious racial distinction in favour of a privileged section of the population. Such a misapprehension may be easily allayed with great advantage to constitutional Government in the Colony.

9. My Association welcomes Lord Milner's recommendation to the Colonial Government that, in the provision of increased educational facilities, full consideration should be given to the claims of the Indian community. Such provision should if generously made go far to resolve some of the perplexities that have faced the Administration in the handling of other aspects of the problem now under discussion. Indeed, had the Administration realised at an earlier date its duties in this regard and the close connexion between a sound education policy and useful citizenship, there is little doubt that this problem would be far less acute than it is to-day.

10. My Association is encouraged to find that His Lordship has urged the Colonial Government to take early action to extend the privilege of trial by jury to Indians. This action has bee already long delayed, and, in my Association's opinion, should not now be adopted by way of experiment only. The principle of trial by jury for Indians has long since passed the stage of experiment in India, of which fact, naturally, His Lordship wi have taken note; at the same time, my Association would urge that in all jury trials mixed juries only should be empanelled.

11. With regard to the position relating to legal practice His Lordship's remarks do not appear to my Association to be quite clear. It has been represented to my Association that certain classes of practitioners, admitted to practise in the superior Courts in India, are excluded from practising in the Colonial Courts, and it is submitted that, in so far as any rules of Court have this result, they should be amended.

As to the question of medical practice, it would appear that His Lordship is under a misapprehension of the facts. My Association is advised that an Indian sub-Assistant Surgeon, however in experienced when he enters Government Service, is entitled, from that moment and so long as he remains in such service, to undertake private practice, but that, immediately he ceases to be in service, he may not do so. This is an obvious anomaly that should be removed at an early date, and my Association has no doubt that His Lordship will recommend to the Government of Kenia that steps be taken to find a suitable remedy.

12. With reference to the question of railway travelling my Association fears that His Lordship's solution will not be received with satisfaction by the local Indian population, and it regrets that he should have made a recommendations that appears to it to crystallise and give permanency to a grievance (the grounds of which have already been brought to Lord Milner's notice) under which Indians are suffering acutely. It has been suggested that the whole question might usefully be dealt with privatel at a round table conference of representatives of the Indian and European Communities convened by the local Government and m Association ventures to hope that Lor Milner will favourably recommend to th Kenia Government the adoption of this most reasonable proposal for the establishment of better social relations between the two communities by the climation prolific source of friction.

13. Among other disabilities to which reference has been made in the various representations placed before his Lordship a those relating to the issue of prospecting and mining licences, the admission of Indian on equal terms to the higher ranks of the Public Services, and their appointment to Commission of Inquiry and to such public offices as those of Justices of the Peace and visiting Justices to Jails and Lunatic Asylums. These disabilities are not merel those of status, but they result in many obvious practical hardships for the Indian population. My association trusts that Lord Milner's silence on these questions does not imply that he is disposed to disregard the complaints of that population thereon and that he will invite recommendations from the responsible leaders of the India community for further consideration.

14. There remain to be dealt with H Lordship's decisions on the problems relating to Land Acquistion and Segregation. My Association, in view of the length of thi communication and the importance of these questions, proposes to reserve its observations thereon for a further letter.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) Hy. S. H. POLAK.
Hon. Sec.

Extract from letter from Lord Islington to the Honorary Secretary, Indians overseas Association dated September, 28th 1920.

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I beg to say that unfortunately I have no record of the speech I made on the occasio of my introducing the Deputation in connection with the Indians Overseas Association to Lord Milner at the Colonial Office. It is quite true, however, that in the course of my speech I made allusion to the question of the franchise of Indians in the Protectorate in regard to representation in the Legislative Council. Reading the extract you have sent me from Lord Milner's Dispatch to the E. A. P. Administration (I have not yet seen the Dispatch) I realize that I cannot have conveyed to Lord Milner in my remarks the precise object I had in view in referring to it. What I intended to convey in my remarks in this connection was this—that the Indian population in B. E. A. was far in excess of the British population that I realised, in granting an extension of Indian represetation on the Legislative Council, it could not reasonably be expected that such extension should be based on the same lines as the British representation, otherwise it would obviously entail a majority of Indians over British on the Legislative Council and so swamp the vote of the latter. This, is my judgment, would be unreasonable. What was wanted was a fair and sufficient representation of Indians on the Legislative Council based upon an elective system as distinguished from the present nominated system. I did not attempt any suggestion as to the method that should be adopted in regard to an Elective System.

This is, so far as I can recollect, the substance of what I said. Anyway, it was what I meant to convey. Lord Milner apparently interpreted my remarks to suggest a different method of Franchise for Indians to that now in practice for the British. As regards this point, I am not prepared without further examination and knowledge to offer an opinion, and I certainly did not intend at the Colonial Office to suggest one. All I meant to suggest was that the proportions on the Legislative Council of Indians to British could not be based on population, as that would be unfair to the British Community. This would necessarily imply that in devising the Elective System for Indians the number eligiible for the Legislative Council would have to be laid down. As to what that number should be would depend on the size of the Legislative Council and its general composition.

II.

INDIANS OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION
47-48, Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London. W. C. 2
October 16th 1920.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
S. W. 1.

Sir,

In continuation of my Association's letter of the 14th instant. I am now desired to address you on the subject of Land Acquisition and Segregation, in so far as these questions affect His Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa.

2. My Association notes, in the first place, that Lord Milner adopts Lord Elgin's decision to maintain, by administrative though not by Legislative means, the restriction on the acquisition by Indians of agricultural land in the Highlands of the Kenia Colony, Lord Elgin, however, based his decision upon reasons of administrative convenience. It is noteworthy that Lord Milner surrenders the argument of "administrative convenience" which, in fact, was meaningless, vague, and irrelevant, in favour of a new theory which arbitrarily divides the Colony into areas in which alone Europeans can live, and those from which Europeans are by nature excluded. It is now alleged that it would be virtual discrimination in favour of Asiatic as against European Settlement to permit Indians to acquire land in the former areas.

3 In my Associations' respectful opinion, Lord Milner has been seriously misled on this subject. In the first place, it knows from experience that there are very few areas of the earth's surface from which, by nature, Europeans are excluded, when the precautions and methods of modern science are adopted and the amenities of modern civilisation are introduced, and when the attraction, as in the case of the discovery of precious stones and metals, is sufficiently great. Secondly, his Lordship's argument, though it may appear to be valid as against the occupation of lands in these "European" areas by Indians, has no application whatsoever so their acquisition and ownership by Indians, for clearly, whilst "Heath' and "residence" may be connected ideas, "health" and "ownership" have no necessary connection. Thirdly, in practice, it is not the Highlands alone that have been reserved for European settlers. To some extent ther was a certain consolation to the Indian population in the belief that, by way of compensation, the disposable land in the Lowlands would be reserved for their acquisition, and for some time this belief was fostered by the Administration. But it soon became apparent that the European settlers were not going to be content with the areas set aside for them—in the Highlands and large parcels of agricultural land were disposed of by the Administration to them in the Lowlands, of which they subsequently sold considerable portions at a good profit to Indian Purchasers. Side by side with this, is to be put the fact that, as my Association is reliably informed, no larger areas than 50 acres at a time have been sold by the Administration to Indians even in areas which are officially considered to be such as, by nature, Indians are specially fitted to occupy and from which, by nature, Europeans are excluded. Fourthly, Lord Milner proceeds to remark, that to permit Indians to acquire land in the Highlands would be, "taking the Protectorate as whole, a virtual discrimination in favour of Asiatic as against European settlement." In my Association's respectful opinion, just th opposite is implied by His Lordship's decision, assuming the correctness of the official theory based upon "natural disability." It has already been shown that Indian ownership of land and Eufopean settlement upon it have no necessary connection, either as regards fostering or inhabiting its development and thereby the prosperity of the Colony "as a whole." The doctrine now advances seems to amount to this: "Indians and Europeans alike can live and prosper in the Highlands. Indians alone can live and prosper in the Lowlands. Therefore, in the interest of and in the fairness to the Europeans, Indians should not be permitted to acquire land in the Highlands." But the fallacy of the argument appears to my Association to lie in the fact that, in reality, it means that Indians are to be deprived of a right, which, it is admitted, they are "by nature" able and anxious to exercise, whilst, in proposing to set aside similar areas in the Lowlands for exclusive Indian Settlement, Europeans are to be deprived of a right which, it is alleged, they are "by nature" unable (and, therefore, not eager) to exercise. Reduced thus, to its right proportions, Lord Milner's decision amounts to a virtual discrimination in favour of Europeans, as against Asiatic settlement, which indeed has been a grievance of long standing with the Indian community, and additional force is lent to it by the tacit admission by Lord Milner, in recommending the selection of suitable areas for exclusive Indian settlement as a counterpoise to the reservation of the Highlands for exclusive European settlement, that no such equivalent" has hitherto, in the many years during which this grievance has been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government, been offered to the Indian Community. I have only to add that my Association is strongly of opinion that Lord Milner's present proposals are inadequate, impracticable, unsuitable, and unacceptable as a remedy of the Indian grievance in this matter. I am to recall to His Lordship the arguments in favour of a reversal of the present policy, contained in paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 of my Association's letter of August 5. Public opinion too, in India is unanimously opposed to the policy once more reaffirmed by His Lordship, and persistence in it can only, in my Association's view, aggravate an already difficult and even dangerous situation.

4. If, however, there is so little to be said in support of the decision regarding the disposal of Crown lands in agricultural areas, there is still less to be said, my Association ventures to submit, in favour of Lord Milner's sanction to the policy of racial segregation in urban areas. My Association's views on this subject were, in some degree, communicated to his Lordship in paragraphs 8, 10, 11 and 12 of my letter of August 5. I am to add the following.

5. It would appear, from Lord Milner's statement in the House of Lords, in July last, that it is the intention of the Colonial Office to extend this policy to neighbouring British territories, and so far as possible, to the territory to be administered under Mandate in Tanganyika. If this be so, it would seem that His Lordship intends not only to enforce a policy in Kenia (and to extend it to neighbouring British territories where at present it is non-existent) which finds no counterpart so far as my Association is aware, anywhere in His Majesty's Dominions save in some parts of the Union of South Africa—a notorious exponent of reactionary racialism—but to apply it also to a territory to be administered under the League of Nations whose Mandate it is legitimate to presume, does not contemplate a racial differentiation of this character. My Association is reliably assured that, so far as the Tanganyika Territory is concerned, the introduction of segregation will involve th adoption of a new principle and the reversal of the German practice, and it ventures to remark that, in this respect at least a comparison between British and German methods of administration is not favourable to the former. It is disconcerting in the highest degree to learn that His Majesty's Government are now made to appear to adopt enforce and justify a policy that they have so often and so energetically protested against when enforced by the authorities in South Africa, both before and after the Boer War.

6. On May 25th last, the Nairobi Indian Association, in a communication to the Acting Administrator of the then East Africa Protectorate on the subject of the proposed sale of business plots in Nairobi, recalled that in 1010 upon the representations of (as he then was) the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, who complained that Indians were debarred from acquirinng two properties on the ground of race and colour, the Colonial Office disclaimed all knowledge and promised to do justice to the Indian settlers. In the Legislative Council session held in November 1910, the Hon. Mr. Newland asked:—

> "May the Council be informed as to what townships, if any, have been laid out in the Protectorate, in which Indians may not acquire land, it being reported in the 'Daily Chronicle' of 1st September that the Hon. Mr. Jeevanjee alleged that Indians are debarred from acquiring two properties in the Protectorate?"

The Crown Advocate replied:—

> "There is no township in the Protectorate in which Indians are prohibited from acquiring land."

It was generally understood by the Indian population that this statement by the Administration spokesman indicated that, upon pressure from the Colonial Office, the Protectorate Government has reversed its urban land policy, and that there was no land in any township in the Protectorate that Indians were not free to purchase if they wished. Not unnaturally, *in* the words of the letter of the Nairobi Indian Association, "the declaration of the policy of the Protectorate Government, contained in the reply to the Hon. the Crown Advocate, was received by the Indian Community not only with feeling of satisfaction and gratitude, but the statement was considered as securing the future rights of unrestricted ownership of land by the Indians of the Protectorate."

7. It was further recalled that, during the War, at a time that Martial Law prevailed in the Protectorate, when, owing to military surveillance, the polital activities of the Indian community were paralysed; when, too, they were entirely unrepresented in the Legislative Council and were thus deprived of every means of manifesting their disapproval and voicing their protest, the Land Ordinance was passed and applied, which gave the Governor of the Protectorate power to veto certain land transactions between various races and to reserve certain areas for certain races. This measure was a clear violation of the undertaking given by the Colonial Office in 1910 and a striking departure from the statement of policy made by the Crown Advocate in that year.

8. It is evident that the Land Ordinance is a direct consequence of the Report of Professor W. J. Simpson made to the Colonial Office on July 2, 1912 after a visit to East Africa "Sanitary" grounds have been given as the reason for the policy a racial segregation advocated by Professor Simpson in his report, and it is noteworthy, that in his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Milner laid great emphasis upon this report, from which he quoted selected paragraphs. It is nevertheless clear from the report itself, and from the circumstances in which Professor Simpson made his inquiries, that it was not at bottom, on "Sanitary" grounds that he made his recommendations. My Association is credibly informed that he had hardly any conversations with the Indian residents of Nairobi—the bad conditions of which town, resulting from the negligence of the Administration in which Indians had no part, formed the main burden of his criticism—and that he derived his information almost solely from Europeans, officials and non-officials, who had very different objects in view from those of municipal cleanliness. For a long time previously a definite campaign had been developed to make of Nairobi a European town, the headquarters of a European Administration, in a European district, and Professor Simpson appears to have been successfully indoctrinated with hi idea. At one place in his report, he makes his real meaning plain beyond misunderstanding. He says explicitly:—"Unless measures of this kind (segregation) be taken for Nairobi, it will lose the opportunity of becoming mainly a European town, which as the centre of a European District, and as the capital of the country, it by right and destiny ought to possess." In other words the "sanitation" plea was only a means to an end. It has nothing whatever to do with the real purpose of Professor Simpson and his European mentors. He had already accepted the European point of view and he now enunciated it in the guise of a "sanitary" report. He wrote, in fact, an elaborate political pamphlet, from which it is quite clear that he was extremely ignorant of Indian habits, customs, and tendencies. of conditions in India, and of the historic character of Indian Settlement in East Africa, and it is of the utmost significance that, until this report was mentioned by Lord Milner in the debate last July, only one Official reference to it had been publicly made, and no copy of it came into the hands of the Indian community until four years after it was written, when it happened to be mentioned, by the Acting Administrator at an interview with him by a deputation of the Indian Association of Mombasa. It was then urged that it had not been published and that Indians had no opportunity to criticise it or submit their objections to it it was not until some time later that a copy came into the possession of the Indian community. It may be legitimately asked what purpose this secrecy was intended to serve, unless it was to conceal from the Indian population both the real reasons, and the policy based upon them, for the invidious treatment that has been meted out to them.

9. Professor C. F. Andrews who, at the instance of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay, paid a visit recently to East Africa and made a thorough investigation *in loco*. provides an illuminating commentary upon Professor Simpson's conclusions in the following extract from his report:—

> "I do not think that when all the facts are finally and fully considered, the only solution of the sanitary problem will be found to consist in the complete segregation of races. I have read Professor Simpson's Sanitation Report twice over very carefully indeed. If he had taken the position purely of an expert what he advised would be more convincing, but his political bias is evident throughout, and he has often written not as a sanitarian but as a politician. Furthermore he appears to me to have missed out of account a very large and increasing number of Indians who are adopting in their complete ness modern sanitary methods. It is not segregation which will increase the number of these but close association. The 'segregation' policy therefore if run to the extreme is as shortsighted as the 'exclusion' policy with regard to inauguration Both policies have got all the character of panic legislation. Both policies owe their popular support to racial dislike "
> "Segregation" and "exclusion" in fact, go or stand together. The one is the obverse of a medal of which the other is the reverse. My Association need only look to example of South Africa to see how, having secured the virtual exclusion of Asiatic Immigration, the Active Anti-Asiatic party is now endeavouring even there the Dominion Government has not succeeded in doing what Lord Milner is now sanctioning in East Africa! to secure the compulsory segregation of the Indian population in locations He has, however, set his face against "exclusion" and my Association submits that the corollar yfellows, that, if Indians imigration is to continue, it should be on such conditions as to residence as are calculated to preserve and encourage the sentiment of self-respect and good citizenship on the part of the Indian immigrants and their compatriots already settled in the Colony.

10. It is evident from His Lordship's remarks that he is not quite happy in rely ing solely upon alleged "sanitary" requirements for the justification of his policy. He therefore brings in the argument of social amenity. My Association can only wonder what His Lordship's distinguished colleague the present Secretary of State for War would have to say to this extraordinary argument when he carries his mind back to the Indian Hospitality that he enjoyed in this very town of Nairobi during his official visit to the country—his views on the Indian position quoted in the Memorial handed to Lord Milner on April 19 last, are on record—on which occasion the only suitable accommodation that could be found for him was a property belonging to Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee. My Association may be permitted here to refer to a striking incident that occurred during the interview of the Mombasa Indian Association above referred to. At one stage of the discussion it was pointed out to the Administrator that Indians and Europeans at the Coast had lived very peacefully together whatever might be the circumstances up-country which His Excellency at once admitted. It is unfortunate that Lord Milner should now propose to extend the policy of segregation from Nairobi, the only place where it has had any degree of popularity, through the Colony the Protectorate and to all neighbouring territories with the possible exception of Zanzibar, where the relations of Indians and Europeans are notoriously friendly. Nor is it to be supposed that the European population is anything like unanimous on this subject though doubtless representations have been made in that sense to his Lordship. In his capacity as President of the Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. Coleman, one of the most experienced and sanest of the European settlers submitted the following remarks to the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber this year when they were met with general approval:—

> "I will merely note what has taken place as a result of His Excellency's invitation to formulate a Chamber opinion and what the local feeling has all along been on the question. Our resolution for His Excellency, which was very carefully considered, was, to put it briefly, as follows: That sanitation cannot be urged as a reason for excluding one race from ownership property in an area allotted for occupation to another race. That segregation in excluding one race from ownership proitself means epreciation of property owing to the restriction of the market. That it is a hinhrance to he normal influx and investment of capital. Finally that the Chamber is in favour of segregation of residential areas by consent and is of opinion that such consent could only be obtained provided that there were no interference with the normal free transfer of immovable property as generally recognised until recently. I think I need say no more except that by these opinion we stand today."

My Association would emphasize that even on the question of segregation of residential areas, the Chamber is only prepared to advocate voluntary segregation and not the compulsory segregation that is not contemplated in the Segregation of Races Ordinance or any measure that may be designed to replace it. And it is of very great importance to note that, in spite of the alleged strong feeling in Nairobi in favour of this facial segregation, as recently as March 1918, in reply of Mr. A. M. Desai an elected Municipal Councillor who asked what portions of the township has been reserved for European commercial and residential areas and what portions for Indian Commercial and residential areas, it was stated that "these have not been definitely demarcated."

11. My Association has already remarked, in previous correspondence upon the fallacy of the "Sanitation" and "Segregation" theories in commercial areas. In Nairobi the Crown lots that have recently been advertised for sale by auction to Europeans only are surrounded by lots already owned and occupied by Indians and the only possible consequence of the policy now officially sanctioned will be to "freeze out" the Indian owners and occupiers. It is a matter of regret that His Lordship is personally unfamiliar with the local topography, Professor Andrews, who enjoys that advantage has pithily summarised the position in the following passage, occuring in a communication to this Association:—

> "The scheme he (Professor Simpson) proposes, on sanitary grounds, is simply to give the Europeans all the centre of the town which the Indians had a share in previously. He would bodily remove the Indians across a steep *nullah* with a river running through it, away from central Nairobi altogether. To give some slight analogy. Suppose Indians originally possessed all Cheapside and Ludgate Circus and the Strand and Europeans possessed all Charing Cross and Westminster and Bloomsbury. Then Indians are bodily removed to the Elephant and Castle and Walworth and the Europeans are given Cheapside, Ludgate Circus, and the Strand, as well as Westminster and Charing Cross. To add to the Indians' difficulties you must imagine a very deep Creek, or *nullah* between North and South of the Thames."

And it is the realisation of this project that Lord Milner's decision will promote.

12. My Association has a very pleasant recollection that, in a public speech made by Lord Milner shortly before he left South Africa, His Lordship, speaking with special reference to the status of coloured people in the Transvall, strongly urged the conferring of a white man's privileges upon such coloured people as had adopted European standards of life. In other words, His Lordship deprecated racial divisions, but emphasized the unifying character of common hygienic, sanitary and educational standards It is therefore of interest to note that Sir Edward Northey, the present Governor of Kenia, informed a deputation from the Nairobi Indian Association that waited upon him on March 24th 1919, that his private opinion was that residential qualifications would in future be more educational and hygienic than racial, and it was gegerally understood that in the Public Health Bill, which is designated to replace the Segregation of Races, Ordinance, hygiene, sanitation and education were to be the tests for the division of residential and commercial areas ,and not race and colour as hitherto, but Lord Milner's remarks, both in the debate and in the dispatch, seem to show that His Lordship has finally been overborne by the racialists and that the educationists have been defeated. If this be so, my Association can only deplore a very great Imperial disaster. How great cannot yet be measured. His Lordship's decisions on this question have deeply disappointed Indian hopes in East Africa and have inflamed the already embittered public opinion in India. In spite of the persuasiveness and plausibility of the official arguments in favour of segregation, Indian opinion is entirely unconvinced. Every Indian realises what is behind the segregation policy. None believes that any of His Lordship's compensatory conditions is susceptible of realisation. Throughout India, the news has been spread that once Indian interests and rights have been betrayed to European greed and this time not by a Dominion Government over which His Majesty's Government have no control but by the Imperial Government themselves.

13. So moderate a newspaper as the "Leader" (Allahabad) describes the policy enunciated in Lord Milner's dispatch, as a "Betrayal of Imperial Trust." Professor Andrews, in the course of a criticism of Lord Milner's decisions appearing in the Indian press has undoubtedly voiced the unanimous sentiment of all thoughtful Indians. He says in unambiguous language:—

(Continued on next page.).

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Don't wait so long to buy your Christmas Cards—by them NOW, before our present fresh stock is sold out.

The kind of Christmas cards that you wish to send with the very greeting that you want—is just the card you will find at our Show Room.

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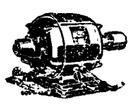

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INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page.)

"This must be made the test case—the test not merely of Indian residence in East Africa, but of India's place in the British Commonwealth. It is the test case, for this, reason. If in a Colony, where Indians were clearly and unmistakeably and uncontrovertibly first in the field; if in a Colony which is not in the Temperate Zone, but on the Equator; if in a Colony, which is next door, as it were, to Bombay, and thousands of miles from London. . . If in a Colony which, for nearly a generation, was as it were, administered from India indirectly, by employing Indian law Indian officials, Indian coinage, Indian system of Administration—*if, in his Colony, Indian status is to be in anyway inferior and not equal* then the whole theory of the British Commonwealth is a mockery, a sham, and a delusion and all the high-flown speeches during the war concerning India's equal partnership are an hypocrisy so nauseous, that it creates a disgust in the moral sense even to mention them! . . . . To fail to substantiate the Indian claim here is to fail utterly."

14. How embarrassing to the Government of India, and to His Majesty's principal representative in that country have been the decisions on these and cognate questions taken by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in manifest from the following extract taken from the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

"The Council may feel assured that the attitude I am adopting with regard to them is the same as that defined in my speech of January las. I adhere to the position which I then took up. I do not admit that there is any justification in a Crown Colony or a Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. We have continually pressed this point of view upon the Authorities at home. . . . I have only to add that if the decision of His Majesty's Government is not favourable to Indian claims this result is not in any way due to the failure on the part of the Government of India to press the Indian point of view. I reserve further remarks on the subject and it will be a matter of serious consideration what further action the Government of India must take on order to secure the legitimate rights of Indians in Crown Colonies."

It must be apparent that the Government and people of India are wholly at one on this subject, and my Association declines to believe that His Majesty's Government are finally committed to the decisions embodied in Lord Milner's despatch of May 21st last.

15. My Association can only hope that even at this late stage, when it is still possible to avert the danger and avoid the certain trouble and unrest that will otherwise spread throughout East Africa, His Lordship shall see his way to reverse a policy that can never, so long as it retains its self-respect be accepted by the Indian population. Lord Milner has rendered unique service to the Empire by his bold proposals in regard to Egypt. My Association earnest hopes that the same spirit of conciliation and constructiveness will be employed by him in solving the East Africa problem, which in its opinion, it a European, and not an Indian, one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. Y. S. H. POLAK.

Hon. Secretary.

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

Most people who suffer from indigestion, gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.,—even those who have been afflicted for years and who have tried various medicines without permanent benefit—can get quick relief and ensure painless, normal digestion by taking half a teaspoonful of **Bisurated** Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after eating. **Bisurated** Magnesia neutralises stomach acid and stops food fermentation, thus giving nature a chance to proceed with its work without hindrance. **Bisurated** Magnesia is obtainable from any chemist, and if the directions given are followed carefully relief is assured and immediate, while in chronic cases a little perseverance will result in establishing permanent benefit, and eventually restore the stomach to a normal condition, with gratifying effects on the general tone and health of the whole system.

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If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

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PEPS will Strengthen Your Chest.

THOSE racking fits of coughing which come on directly you get up, when the raw early-morning air strikes to your lungs—emphasize the need for Peps.

Nothing else will give such comforting relief; nothing else will so thoroughly safeguard you against the onset of bronchitis or other chest weakness.

The powerful breatheable medicines which are released *in the form of air* as a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth go *direct* to the real seat of trouble. They speedily allay the distressing irritation of throat soreness and banish the most troublesome cough.

Peps, which carry the high recommendation of the medical profession, are invaluable for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, Influenza Cough, Colds, Night Chills, "Punkah Throat." and all similar troubles. Free from drugs and opiates. Peps suit young and old

Peps are sold only in bottles (not by Chemists and Druggists. By post for Rs. 1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Drakeside Square, Cornhill.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR FUNCTIONS AND STATUS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Director of Information, in the course of a statement issued to-day, says:—There is apparently some confusion in the public mind as to the functions and status of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners. In its issue of the 4th November the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" referred to Mr. Mogregor which is His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, as the representative of the Government of India, and inquired as to what were his antecedents, how much money the Indian tax-payer would have to spend on him, who paid his travelling expenses, and what good to India was expected out of his work?

Mr. McGregor is returning from England to Melbourne, Australia, via India, in order to gather information which will enable him the more efficiently to deal with the questions affecting Indian trade. He is not an official of the Government of India, and no part of his salary or travelling expenses is met from the Indian Revenues. After narrating briefly what was done at the Imperial War Conference, on the 4th April 1917, with a view to promote inter-Imperial trade, the Director says primarily the Trade Commissioners are intended to foster trade of the United Kingdom in their respective spheres of operation, but in August 1917 His Majesty's Government stated that they were prepared to arrange that their Trade Commissioners should, if desired, give similar assistance to the trade of any of the self-governing dominions of India. The question of contribution to the cost of the service by Government's utilising services of the Trade Commissioners was deferred until such time as the additional work involved should develop to an extent which would necessitate a considerable increase in expenditure. Meanwhile, the cost is met, out of the imperial revenues. The Government of India gladly availed themselves of the oppurtunity, and by an arrangement with the Board of Trade His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in the Dominions and Colonies correspond with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India trade interests, report to him openings for Indian exports, and reply to local inquiries for Indian goods. Such a correspondence has stimulated the Indian export trade and has been the means of introducing a large number of Indian firms to the importing houses in the Dominions and Colonies.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the Government of India's resolution on Non-cooperation the "New Empire" says:—It is a clearly written and quietly expressed statement of Government policy, and that policy will be generally endorsed by the public.

"Bharat-mitra" a Hindu daily, says:—The Government of India, in urging the Moderate and sober-minded people of the country to exercise with their energy their influence, in curbing down the spirit of the movement, have given an unexpected promise of gold pills to those who side with Government for purpose other than national interests.

BURMA COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

Further withdrawls from election to the Legislatives Assembly were announced by two Burmans. The position is that five one European, one Indian, and three Burmans, are left into contest one Council of State seat and four candidates, one Parsi, one Hindu, and two Burmans, are left in to contest three Legislative Assembly seats.

The State of Mongmit, hitherto a part of the Ruby Mines District, Mandalay Division, will, from the 1st November, become a part of the Northern Shan States and the District, accordingly, will be reduced to a Sub-division status under the name Mogok.

At a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha at Poona with Prof. Kale in the Chair, it was resolved to suggest the names of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Chintamany for the Presidentship of the Third Session of the All-India Liberals' Conference to be held in Madras.

Your Children need this safe Milk

from British-bred Cows

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Let your Children drink

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Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require *when* you require it by mixing with *boiling water only*. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1035 and sugar 5-68 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst, and Dr. N. H. Gubwala M. D. B. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1012.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1035 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while ailments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

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GENERAL.

Para 2.

Concession for All-India Scientific, Sanitary and Indigenous Drugs and Infant Welfare Exhibtion:—The concession appearing in para 70, page 45 of Goods Tariff, Part IA. No. 3, will be granted over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system for bona fide exhibits sent by goods trains to the above Exhibition to be held at Delhtion December 19.. No concession will be allowed to excepted articles.

The concession will remain in force from the 15th November to 31st December 1920.

(Sd) E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
B. and C. I. Railway.

For further information, please apply to Mr. R. K. Kapoor, Proprietor, The Mutual Trading and Advertising Co., Delhi, and Authorised Member of the Exhibition Committee or to the Secretary.

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You were asked in the "Advocate of India" of 2nd Nov., 1920, if you would buy a car that was as nearly perfect as motors are in this day and age.

THIS IS THE CAR—Read and think carefully.

MOTOR.	4 Cyl. enbloc, bore in., 3½ stroke 5 inches. Separate cylinder head, oil pan pressed steel.
CRANKSHAFT.	Drop forged, steel heat treated and ground.
TRANSMISSION.	3 speeds forward and reverse.
CLUTCH.	Cone.
LOCK.	Special thief proof, integral with starting and lighting board.
LUBRICATION.	Pump forces oil under pressure to bearings, cone shaft, cone rods, cylinders timing gear by splash.
COOLING.	Water with centrifugal pump, ball bearing fan, cellular radiator, capacity 4½ gallons.
SPRINGS.	Special steel spring stock, front semi eliptic, rear cantilever.
BRAKES.	Internal expanding (emergency). External contracting (service) on steel drums.
FRONT AXLE.	Drop forged I beam section, heat treated roller bearings for front wheel spindles.
REAR AXLE	Three-quarter floating type nickel steel bevel gear Pinion propeller shaft and main axle shafts chrome nickel steel. High duty Hyatt roller bearings are used on hubs and on differential. Axles carry no weight, weight of car borne by housing.
WHEELS.	Artillery steel felloes. Hayes demount rims.
TYRES.	Dominion grooved cord. 31 x 4 inches.
WHEELBASE.	108 inches, 56 in standard tread.
STEERING GEAR.	Worm and nut type with sliding wheel.
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CARBURETTOR.	Carter fitted with Ram's horn and hot-air stove, dash adjustment.
STARTING.	Westinghouse motor with bendix drive, three brush generator.
LIGHTING.	Equipped with Connecticut fixtures.
LIGHTS.	Adjustable focussing head lights, two side lights, I rear. All electric high tension distributor. Prestolite or Willard 108 hour six volt battery.
EQUIPMENT.	Comes complete with thief proof lock electric horn, tools, spare tyre and rim, foot pump with air gauge, extension trouble light, full set plate glass curtains, one man top windshield, electric cigar lighter, speedometer, motor meter on radiator in full sight of driver registering engine trouble and eliminating any chance of burnt bearings.

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